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The One Hundredth Anniversary

1789 1889

OF THE

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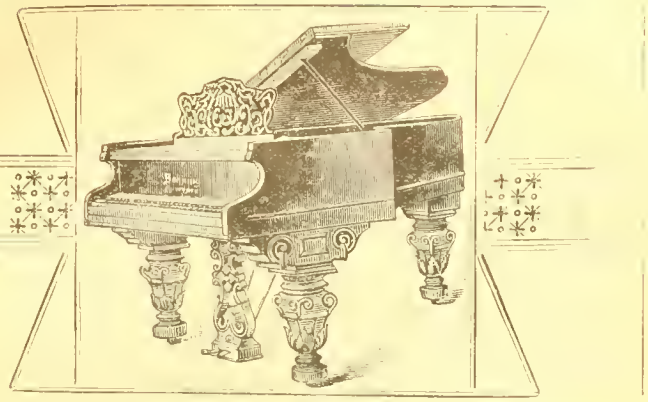

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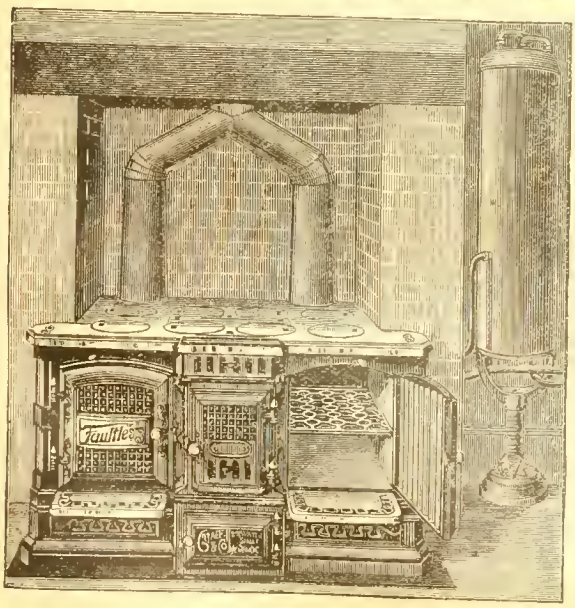

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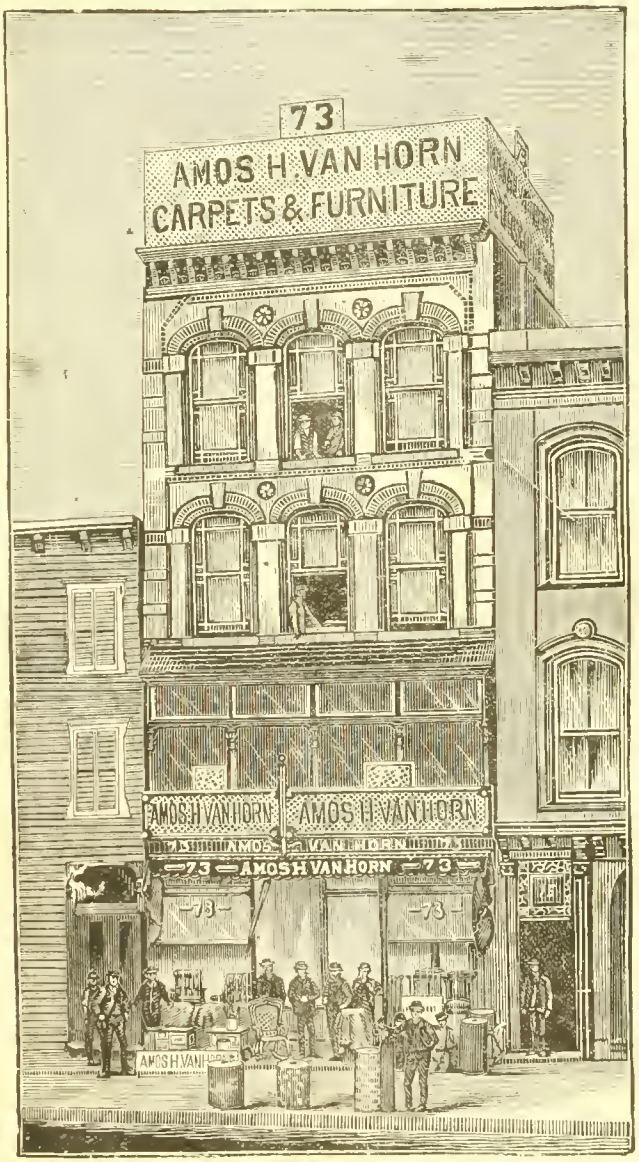

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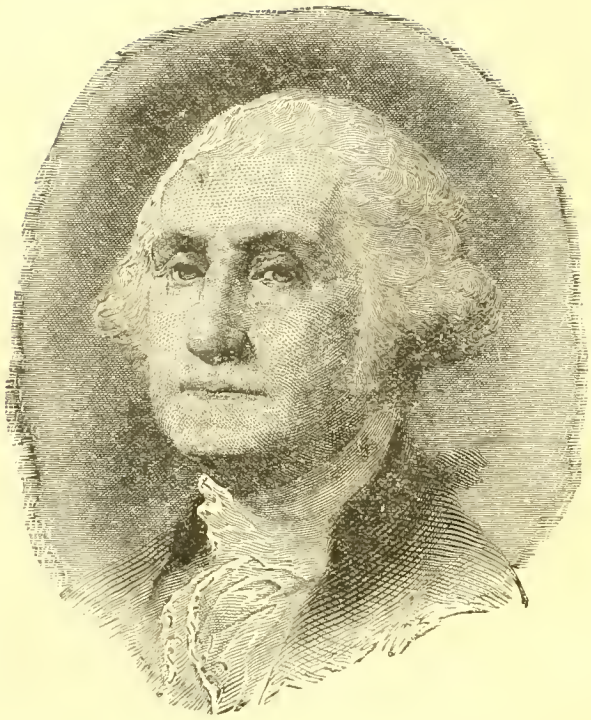

The Washington Centennial

1789-1889

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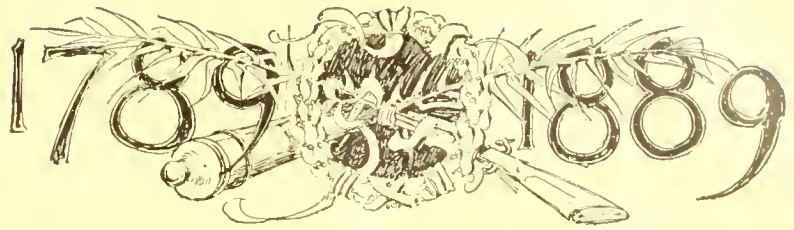


WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

THE diligent student of history, in his examination of the rise, progress and decline of the nations of the earth, will be led to this observation, that every age, from the earliest times, has produced its great men, and that some one among them has stood out among his fellows prominent for virtue, courage, a leader of armies, or as a ruler over the lives and destinies of his countrymen; and also, that their biographies, incomplete as many of them are, are only fragments of the history of the countries in which they lived.

But while this is true of most of the ancient commonwealths, later centuries, with more critical historians, have elaborated the lives of their heroes so completely as to bring not only into view the traits of character that men always honor and applaud, but disclose too frequently their selfishness, rapacity and cruelty, mixed with what would otherwise be a well rounded life. But still with all their faults how we delight to follow them through the various critical and perilous situations in which they have been placed; to view them in the extremes of adverse and prosperous fortune; to trace their progress through all the difficulties they have surmounted, and contemplate their conduct at a time when, the power and pomp of office having disappeared, it may be presented to us in the simple garb of truth.

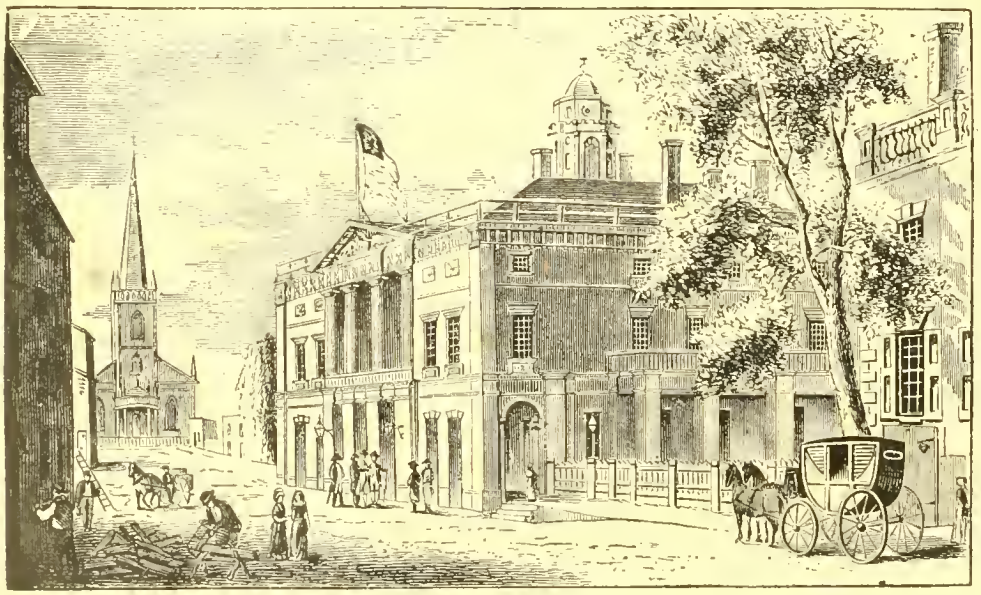
If among those exalted characters which are produced in every age, none can have a fairer claim to the attention of mankind than those under whose auspices great empires have been founded, or political institutions, deserving to be permanent, established, how much regard will a representation of the life, character and public services of America's favorite son GEORGE WASHINGTON—meet with from the citizens of this last, best and greatest of the nations.

The opening of the present year, and the inaugural of Benjamin Harrison as the 23d President of these United States, marks the dawn of the second century of our national life, and as we turn our gaze backward, we see an image without semblance in the history of the world—a figure whose glorious yet serene light will continue to illuminate the pathway of just government so long as men have gratitude in the remembrance of true greatness, and have a sincere ambition to be true.

Look at Washington as you will—turn your gaze to any side of his character—and you behold a perfect man. Whether

we perceive him at the head of armies, during the most arduous and perilous war, on the events of which our national existence was staked, supporting with invincible fortitude the unequal contest; or that war being happily terminated, his retiring to private life, only—like Cincinnatus, who was called from his plow to aid Rome in a critical period—to engage in the counsels of his country with the same firmness, wisdom and virtue, which he had so successfully displayed in the field; or as a chief magistrate at a time when the happiness, liberty, and perhaps the preservation of his country depended on administering the affairs of the Union, so that a government standing on public favor, which had with infinite difficulty been adopted, and against which the most inveterate prejudices had been excited, should conciliate public opinion, and acquire a firmness and stability that would enable it to resist the rude shocks it was destined to sustain.

In the following brief sketch of Washington's life and public services, ending with the programme of the first inauguration ceremonies, it is not intended to deal with every minute detail, for this would necessarily make the history too prolix, but rather for the anniversary occasion to present the two sides of his life—public and private—in the light of the testimony of those who knew him, and whose testimony is accepted by historians as conclusive. The character of Washington, as summed up by his contemporaries, was that he was as simple as a child, invariably modest, so deprecating of emolument, so eminently fair to all men, so loving to his countrymen and resigned to their every command, so courageous, with fidelity, integrity, courtesy and nobility combined in one nature as never before.

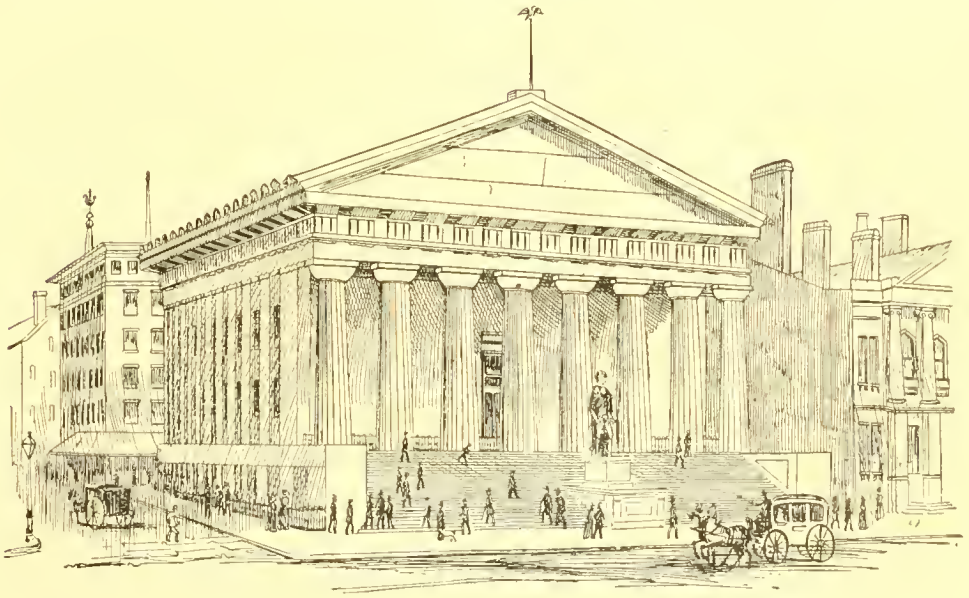


FEDERAL HALL.

SITE OF THE PRESENT SUB-TREASURY, COR. WALL AND NASSAU STREETS, WHERE WASHINGTON WAS INAUGURATED THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789.

Washington Irving commences his life of George Washington by a genealogical chapter tracing the family to the eleventh century, through ancient and honorable

descent. Mr. Irving carries us back to the early days of the Plantagenets, when the De Wessyngtons did manorial service in battle and chase, to the military Bishop of Durham. Sometime during the fifteenth century the branch of the family in Northamptonshire, who were loyalists in the Cromwellian era, changed the name to Washington. One Sir Henry gained renown by his defense of Worcester. John and Lawrence, two brothers, emigrated to Virginia in 1667, and established themselves in Westmoreland County on the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers as planters. John, who became colonel in the Virginia service, was the grandfather of Augustine, who married Mary Ball, the belle of the county, and became the parent of George Washington. The family home was on Bridge's Creek, near the banks of the Potomac. George, the eldest of six children by this the second marriage of his father, was born on the 22d of February, 1732.



SUB-TREASURY AND STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

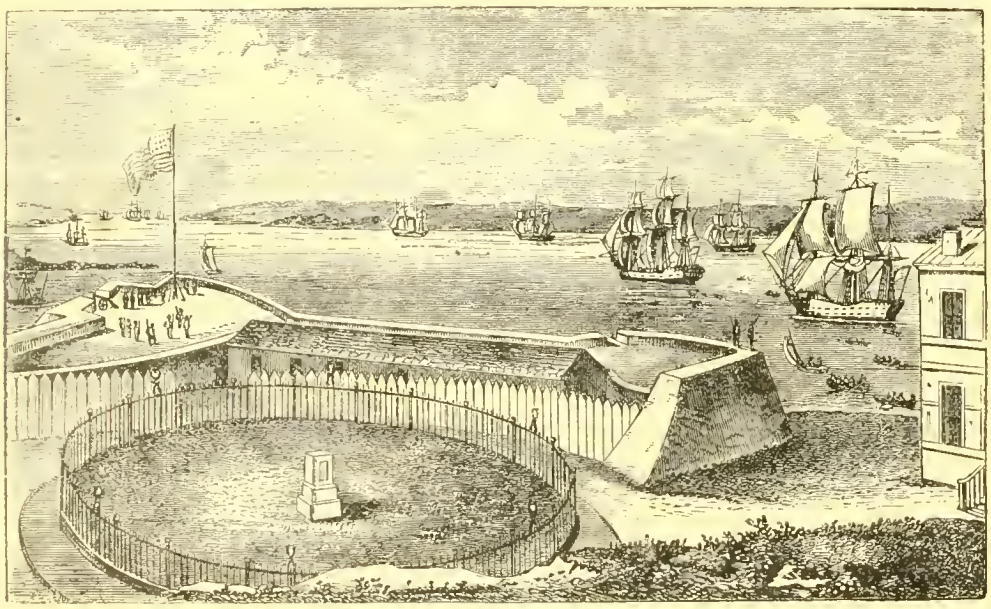
FORMERLY CUSTOM HOUSE, COR. WALL AND NASSAU STREETS, THE OLD SITE OF FEDERAL HALL, WHERE WASHINGTON WAS INAUGURATED THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789.

His father, who owned several plantations in Stafford County, removed to one of them shortly after his birth, and here, before he was old enough to follow his half-brother Lawrence (who had been sent to England to be educated), his father died from an attack of the gout. This happened in 1743, and George was left to the guardianship of his mother; a trust, the witness of which in universal praise in the molding of the character of her noble son, can utter no greater encomium than call her "the mother of Washington." His rudiments of learning were derived from the village pedagogue, supplemented by the mother's precepts and excellent instructions from Sir Mathew Hale's "Contemplations, Moral and Divine," written by one who attained a high station and who tells the secret of his worth and success. And this very volume out of which Washington was taught is still preserved at Mt. Vernon. At thirteen he penned "Rules of Behavior in Conversation and Company," abounding in

nomely practical wisdom, something after the style of Benj. Franklin. When still at school it dawned upon him that he must look for some practical work, in the scant conditions of his fortunes, and an event occurred which, had Providence decreed its being carried out, might have changed the destinies of his country. His brother Lawrence had served a few years with the West India fleet of Admiral Vernon at the siege of Carthegena, and in honor of his commander had named the estate Mt. Vernon on the Potomac. He had given up military life, and having married, settled down to the enjoyment of domestic life, and thinking well of military service, procured a midshipman's warrant for his brother George, but a mother's maternal instincts interfered at the last moment, and His Majesty's navy lost an excellent recruit, and his dominions half a continent, while the world gained a nation.

On leaving school he went to live with his brother Lawrence at Mt. Vernon. Washington's studies of trigonometry and arithmetic, now at the age of sixteen, served him in procuring with William Fairfax, Lawrence's father-in-law, a position as surveyor. For three years he pursued this vocation, when his brother Lawrence, whose health had failed, died at Mt. Vernon, and his infant daughter also dying, the estate passed to George, who thus became owner of this memorable home.

Rumors of French and Indian aggressions had already began to disturb the colony, and preparations were making to resist a threatened attack. The colony having been divided into military districts, for enlistment, Washington was given command of one, in 1751, with the rank of major, at the age of nineteen—a mark of confidence, considering his youth, in his ability. In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie, standing in need of a resolute agent to carry a message to the French commander of the Ohio, remonstrating against the advancing occupation of the territory, tendered it to Washington. It was a hazardous and rough journey across a wilderness of mountain, stream



BOWLING GREEN AND BATTERY DURING THE REVOLUTION.

and wood, inhabited by unfriendly Indians, and it was a high compliment to Washington that he was chosen for the duty. Leaving Williamsburg, with instructions, on the last day of October, he reached the borders of the settlement by the middle of November, and then, with his little party of eight, pursued his way to the forks of the Ohio, now Pittsburg, where subsequently Fort Du Quesne was built. After a conference with the Indians, he had a journey of one hundred and twenty miles to reach the French commander near Lake Erie, the French, and military preparations were kept up with spirit. A Virginia regiment of three hundred men was raised for frontier service and Washington made its lieutenant colonel. Advancing with a portion of his force, he fell in with Summonville at the head of a party of French, and defeated them with the loss of their commander, at Great Meadows. Being joined by his whole force and additional troops from South Carolina, he resolved, for the death of his superior officer placed the whole command on him, to attack Fort Du

FRAUNCES' TAVERN.

STILL STANDING, CORNER BROAD AND PEARL STREETS.

where, after delivering his dispatches on Dec. 11th, and receiving answers, he started on the return home, exposed to the hostile savages, the inclemencies of the weather and the frozen streams. Twice was his life in peril, once from the bullet of an Indian and again in crossing the Allegheny on a raft beset with floating ice. He reached Williamsburg on January 16th. His journal, included in his report, was reprinted in London. This confirmed the growing impression as to the designs of Quesne, but learning of the advance of a large force of French and Indians, fell back on a stockade fort at Great Meadows, where he was besieged, and after inflicting serious loss on his assailants, was forced to surrender, which he did with the honors of war, and was allowed to return home, receiving the thanks of the legislature of Virginia.

Washington now withdrew to Mt. Vernon for a time, but the arrival of General Braddock with his forces on the Potomac, called him into action at the summons of

that officer, and he became one of his staff. He joined that officer at Winchester, but being taken ill with a fever was obliged to remain with the rear guard. But sick as he was he reached the head of the army the day before the fatal engagement on that memorable 9th of July, 1755. He had been a prudent counsellor, and had advised his commander to use only pack horses for baggage, and by a forced march surprise Fort Du Quesne before it could be reinforced. Braddock, however, unable or unwilling to carry out his advice, traveled as accustomed, and even the last suggestion of Washington, to use the Virginia Rangers as skirmishers, was not taken. The next day the march was taken up for the Fort, and all proceeded well until at two o'clock in the afternoon, as the little army was winding up a hill covered with a dense growth of trees, they were met by a hidden fire from two ravines on either side. Then was felt the want of American experience in fighting the Indians. Braddock sent forward his men in vain. They could not fight a hidden foe. Washington advised seeking protection from the trees, but no, the British regulars stood in squads to be shot down, resulting in an ignominious defeat. Braddock soon fell wounded and only survived the short retreat to Great Meadows, where in a few days he died and was buried. Washington himself had two horses shot under him, and had his clothes riddled with balls, but escaped without a scratch. He always attributed his escape to the protecting care of a kind Providence.

Three years after this disaster, in the spring of 1758, he was enabled to take the field with Virginia troops, joined to those of General Forbes, and after various disastrous movements, that might have repeated the former experience, drove the French out of Fort Du Quesne, and closed the French dominions on the Ohio.

In the following January, Washington was married to Mrs. Martha Custis, of White House, New Kent County. This lady, born in the same year with him, at the age of twenty-seven, was in the full bloom of youthful womanhood. Her maiden name was Dandridge and she was of Welsh extraction, but the prudence and gravity of her disposition eminently fitted her to be the wife of Washington. She was her husband's sole executrix, and managed the complicated affairs of his estates which he had left, involving the raising of the crops and sale of them in Europe, with ability. Her personal charms at this time were highly spoken of, the portrait of her painted at this time by Wolaston shows her to present a neat, animated figure, regular features, dark chestnut hair, and hazel eyes, in a dress which the whirligig of fashion has reproduced in late years. The story of his courtship needs a brief mention. On his last campaign he was waylaid by a resident on the York River, and pressed with true Virginia hospitality to dine. Intent on military duty he declined, but was forced to accept. At the table he met Mrs. Custis, and was so impressed with her charms that his stay was prolonged over night; but mindful of the value of time, and probably with the recollection of what his timidity had cost him on a former occasion, when another beauty, a Miss Phillipse, had captivated him, he pressed his suit then and there, and corresponded with the lady during the campaign just opening, ending with a brilliant wedding at the lady's country seat in January, 1759.

About this time he was elected a delegate to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, where he continued to serve until his country's call at the breaking out of the Revolution. It is narrated of him that while in his seat in this assembly, the Speaker by a vote of the House had been directed to return thanks to him for his eminent services, which he did in a speech of glowing eloquence. Washington rose

FIRST TRINITY CHURCH.

ERECTED 1696. REFITTED 1737. DESTROYED BY FIRE 1770.

to express his thanks, but never voluble in public became embarassed and could utter not a word. "Sit down, Mr. Washington," was the courteous relief of the Speaker, "your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess." Taking his wife from her estate to his home in Mt. Vernon, he passed the time in quiet leisure, with the two children by her former marriage, a boy and girl, varied only by his duties as delegate to the House of Burgesses. In this quiet life he was happy, and wrote a correspondent in London, "I am now, I believe, fixed at this seat with an agreeable partner for life, and I hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amid the wide and bustling world."

His biographers have fondly detailed,

WASHINGTON'S RESIDENCE.

NO. 1 CHERRY STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE, 1789

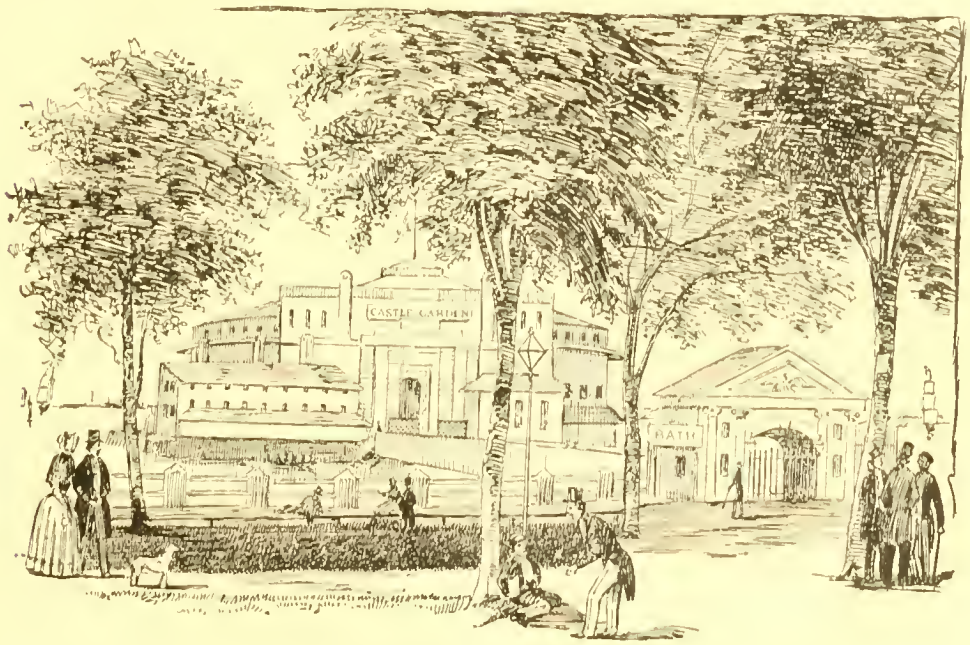
SECOND TRINITY CHURCH

ERECTED 1788.

from the numerous memoranda of his diaries and note-books, many a scrap of information regarding his private life, and the humblest proceeding of his farm business and management of affairs. "Would any one believe," says he in one record of 1768, "that with one hundred and one cows actually reported at a late enumeration of the cattle, I should still be obliged to buy butter for my family?" Even items of personal apparel may be gathered from the orders to his London correspondents, for in the state of dependence in which the mother country kept her colonies it was necessary to procure a coat or a pair of shoes from London. An order like this for a coat for a man "six feet high and pro-

NORTH RIVER
EAST RIVER

portionally made, if anything slender for a person of that height," or for a pair of shoes to his friend Colonel Beiler, when he availed himself of that gentleman's last, "a little wider over the instep," seems very quaint to our style of procuring the necessities of a gentleman's outfit. It was the same for Mrs. Washington in the year of their marriage, for the "salmon-colored tabby," the Brussels lace, even the playthings for little Miss Martha, "a fashionable dress doll, to cost a guinea," or one



CASTLE GARDEN—BATTERY.

for rougher handling to cost five shillings; the "silver-laced hat" for "Master Custis, eight years old," "neat pumps," "silver shoe and knee buckles," varieties that formed the outfit of the little gentleman. But Washington loved to decorate his home, as an order in his familiar handwriting for a bust of Alexander the Great, one of Julius Cæsar, one of Charles XII. of Sweden, and another of the King of Prussia, shows. He afterwards received from the great Frederick of Prussia, his portrait with this message, "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world."

Fifteen years of peaceful provincial life was thus passed at Mt. Vernon, when the colonies began to be ruffled by new agitations. France had formerly furnished the stirring theme of opposition and resistance, when America poured out her best blood at the call of British statesmen. That same parliament which had been so wonderfully revived when the colonies seconded the call of Earl Chatham, was now to inflict an insupportable wound upon her defenders. The seeds of the Revolution were sown in this struggle with France, for it was then the colonists became acquainted with their own powers and the weakness of British soldiers. No one better learned the lesson than Washington. He was impartial—there was no faction in his opposition. The traditions of his friends, family, and the provinces were all in favor of allegiance to the

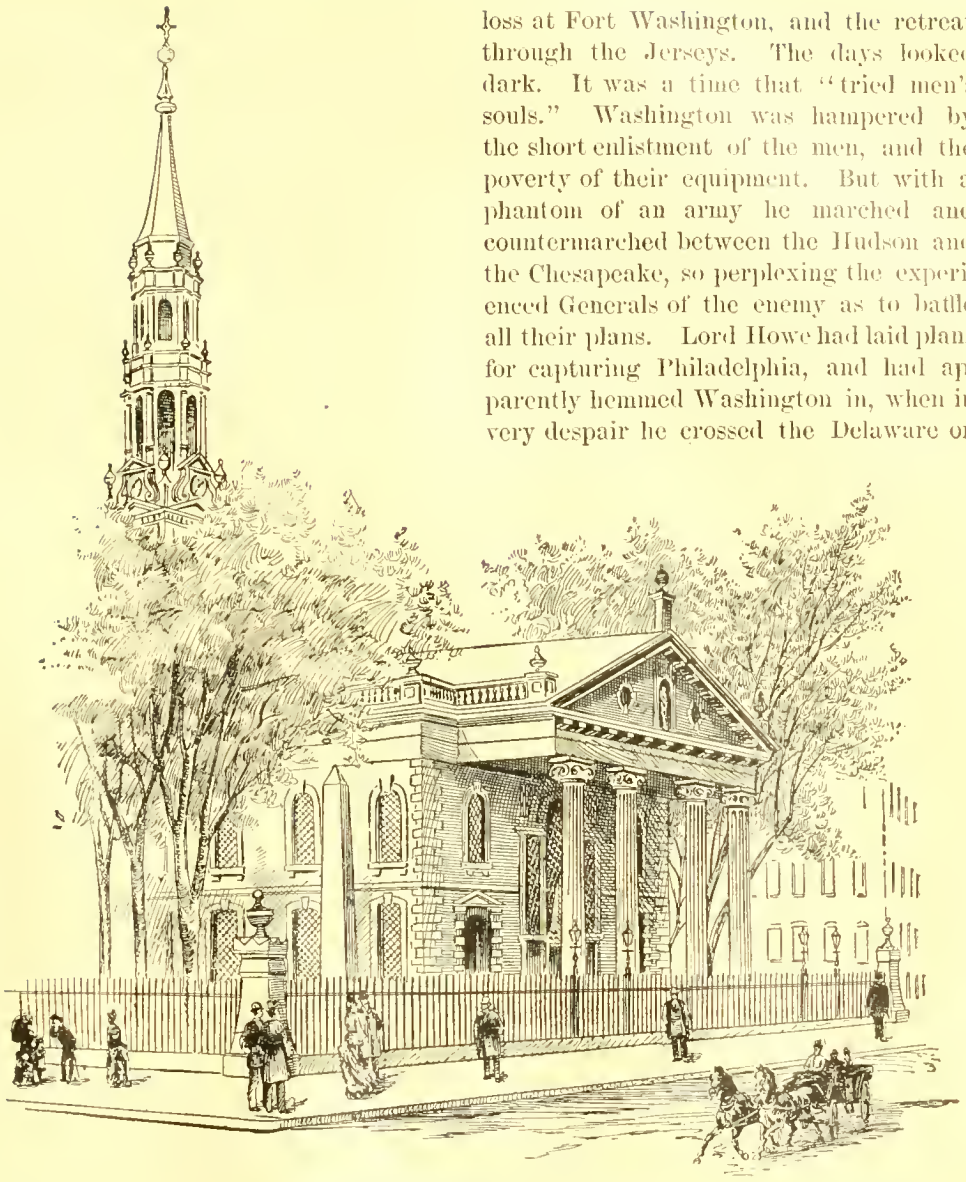
British Government. He was not a political agitator, or a fomentor of discontent. The interests of his large landed estates, and a revenue depending upon exports, bound him to the British nation. But there was one principle of his nature stronger in its influence than all these maternal ties—the love of justice; and when Patrick Henry rose in the House of Burgesses to make his eloquent assertion of the rights of the colony in the matter of taxation, Washington was there in his seat to respond to the sentiment. Washington Irving says of this memorable 29th of May, 1765: "It is probable that on the present occasion his latent patriotism received its first electric shock." Be this as it may he took part in the first local Virginia resolutions, and on the first meeting of Congress in Philadelphia attended that honored body with Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton. After the adjournment of Congress he attended the convention at Richmond, and when that body set on foot a popular military organization, Washington was on the committee to report a plan.

The second Continental Congress, of which he was also a member, met at Philadelphia in May, 1775, its members gathering to deliberate with the echoes of the musketry at Lexington ringing in their ears. The blasts of war had gathered a little provincial army around Boston, and a national organization, with a Commander-in-chief, was now a necessity, and although the selection was not free from local jealousies, the superior merit of Washington was recognized and he was unanimously elected on the 15th of June, by ballot, to the high position. He felt himself unequal to the task imposed on him, and begged the gentlemen of the house to remember that he thought himself, "with the utmost sincerity, unequal to the command he was honored with."

He proceeded to Cambridge and took command of the army on the 3d of July. Bunker Hill had been fought, establishing the valor of the militia, but with the good material of the men there was an absolute want of powder. Still, with these inadequate means Boston was beleaguered, Dorchester Heights fortified, and preparations made to assail the town. The British, hindered by a storm from a counter assault on the American lines, evacuated the city on the 17th of March, 1776, and sailed away to Halifax. The next day Washington entered Boston in triumph. For this Congress voted him a gold medal bearing the head of Washington, and on the reverse the legend *Hostibus primo fugatis.*

New York was evidently to be the next object of attack, and here Washington gathered his forces and prepared for defense. The Declaration of Independence was received in camp in July. General Howe, joined by his brother, Admiral Howe, made their appearance in the lower bay, bearing ineffectual propositions for reconciliation. Washington, however, who was aware of their nature, replied that they were but pardons, and the Americans, who had committed no offense, but stood only on their rights, were in no need of them. Additional reinforcements arriving from England, the British landed on Long Island with a well-equipped army. Washington made diligent preparations, and the fortifications on Long Island were planned by General Greene. But Greene falling ill, the command fell on General Putnam. The passes through the hills being neglected, though Washington had given particular instructions to defend them, the British passed through, and falling on the Americans from opposite sides, defeated them with great slaughter, taking many prisoners, including Lord Sterling and General Sullivan. The works in Brooklyn were still defensive from land, but being exposed to the fire of the fleet were untenable. Washington received more glory from his memorable retreat than General Clinton from his victory. For on the 29th of August,

loss at Fort Washington, and the retreat through the Jerseys. The days looked dark. It was a time that "tried men's souls." Washington was hampered by the short enlistment of the men, and the poverty of their equipment. But with a phantom of an army he marched and countermarched between the Hudson and the Chesapeake, so perplexing the experienced Generals of the enemy as to baffle all their plans. Lord Howe had laid plans for capturing Philadelphia, and had apparently hemmed Washington in, when in very despair he crossed the Delaware on



ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL,

BROADWAY, FULTON AND VESEY STREETS. ERECTED 1766.

two days after the battle, the American army of nine thousand men, with horses, artillery and baggage, were safely transferred to New York at night, under cover of the fog. Washington was among the last to cross.

After this followed the retreat to Westchester, the affair at White Plains, the Christmas Eve, and amid the floating cakes of ice, and a storm of snow and hail, reached the outposts at Trenton. Lieutenant Monroe, afterwards our President, was wounded in the onset, but being attacked from another quarter, the Hessians, losing their commander, General Rahl, surrendered, a thousand prisoners

laying down their arms. General Howe in astonishment sent Cornwallis in pursuit and he had his game seemingly secure, with Washington on the same side of the Delaware. But the Americans, by a bold diversion at night, attacked his force left at Princeton with success, though it cost the life of the gallant Mercer, and then took up position at Morristown. Here he watched the British, but did not know definitely their aim until their fleet appeared in Delaware Bay. Visiting Philadelphia to make preparations for defence, and to confer with Congress, he there found the young Marquis de Lafayette, who had just offered his sword and himself as a volunteer in the cause of Liberty. The friendship there formed between Washington and Lafayette continued through life, and to this day we can hardly think of one without the other being recalled to memory.

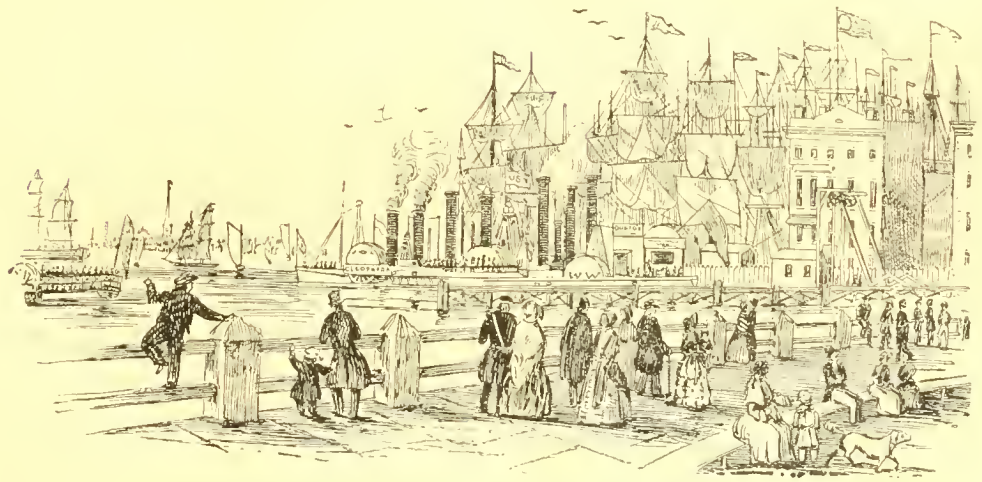
The summer passed away while Lord Howe was slowly making his way up the Chesapeake to the Head of Elk to gain access to Philadelphia through Maryland, and the American army advanced to meet him. The British forces numbered about 18,000 men; Washington could muster two-thirds the number. On the east bank of the Brandywine, at Chads Ford, Washington made his stand, but while the British feinted, as if to cross in force, Cornwallis crossed farther up the river, and turned the American position. A rout ensued, and utter defeat was only saved by the firm stand made by General Greene, who occupied an advantageous position. Lafayette was severely wounded in the leg. Washington was not dismayed by the disaster, but kept the field, though, as he informed Congress, he had one thousand men barefoot. He could make no effectual resistance to the occupation of Philadelphia, but as the enemy had posted a detachment at Germantown, Washington planned a surprise. It was well arranged and at the outset successful, but owing to confusion in a dense fog and loss of time in attacking a stone dwelling at the entrance of the village, what would have been a victory turned to partial defeat. The action revived the hopes of the country in proving that the spirit, resolution and valor of the troops had not diminished, nor the energy and confidence of their commander. The Count de Vergennes, French Minister, on hearing of it remarked "that nothing struck him so much as General Washington's attacking and giving battle to General Howe's army; that to bring an army raised within a year to this promised everything."

This closed the campaign of 1777 in Pennsylvania. While Burgoyne was laying down his arms to General Gates at Saratoga, it was Washington's lot to endure all the difficulties of the service while Gates reaped the rewards of victory, but the commander-in-chief had his share in the counsels that led to that brilliant event, and to him, as the directing head of the army, belongs his full share of the glories of Saratoga. Yet the friends of the vainglorious Gates made his success an occasion for assaults on the character of Washington in efforts to supersede him with Gates. But the virtue of the country and the incorruptibility of his friends saved the nation from a base conspiracy.

But what pen can adequately describe Washington at Valley Forge! In the severe winter following these scenes the encampment was a synonym for suffering. With soldiers half clad, wanting even the necessities of life, without shoes or blankets, and sheltered by mere huts, they passed the winter in snow and ice. But Washington was there, and his "lady," as the soldiers always called her, came from her Mt. Vernon home to lighten the prevailing despondency, sharing her husband's humble provisions of the camp, occupying herself with her needle in preparing garments for the naked. Washington busied himself with a committee of Congress in

putting the army on a better foundation.

With the return of summer the British evacuated Philadelphia and pursued their route across New Jersey. Washington, who was watching their movements, prepared to follow and sent Lafayette forward, but Charles Lee claimed the honor and it was given him, while Washington moved with the reserves towards the enemy's position at Monmouth Court House. What was his surprise to meet Lee on the retreat, and endangering the whole movement. He demanded of him, with indignation, the cause, and receiving an angry reply, on the



PIER No. 1, FROM THE BATTERY.

authority of Lafayette the commander called him "a damned poltroon." Then was the genius of Washington manifested. Making new dispositions, and seconded by the bravery of his men and officers, even Lee redeeming himself by his valor, so that at the close of that hot and weary day, having added new lustre to American arms, he encamped on the field. Clinton withdrew to New York.

The remainder of the season was passed by Washington on the eastern borders of the Hudson, in readiness to co-operate with D'Estange, who had arrived with a French force to assist the colonies, and in watching the British in New York. The winter was passed at Middlebrook, in New Jersey. There were two important events the following season, one of which was the attack and capture of Stony Point on the Hudson, one of the defences of the Highlands, captured by Clinton, and strongly manned. The attack led by Wayne, on the night of July 15, was planned by Washington, and his instructions faithfully carried out. Henry Lee's attack on Paulus Hook also went to cheer the encampment. The winter was passed at Morristown, where the sufferings of Valley Forge were even exceeded. The main incidents of the war were now transferred to the south.

The year 1780 witnessed the treason of Arnold and the execution of Major Andre. This unhappy event showed Washington's character in a new light, for he permitted neither hate nor sympathy to divert him from the path of duty.

The movement of Washington to Virginia was determined by the expected arrival of the French fleet from the West Indies. The British in New York were awaiting an attack, while the American army was on the march south. Cornwallis, unsuspecting of danger, had occupied and intrenched

at Yorktown, and Washington, with a rapid movement, had him invested before he had time to extricate himself, for De Grasse, in command of the French fleet, had blockaded the British ships in the harbor, while the American and French troops, under Washington and Count de Rochambeau, had the place completely invested on the 1st of October. The first parallel was opened on the 6th. Washington himself lighted the first gun on the 9th. On the night of the 14th two redoubts were carried by French and American storming parties. Hamilton, who led the latter, captured one with the bayonet without firing a shot. Cornwallis tried to escape across the river, but receiving no relief from Clinton, laid down his arms on the 19th. This was the crowning act of the war, and proved the genius of Washington.

The receipt of a letter in 1782 from a Colonel Nicola, who had the esteem of the army, proposing a government with a king at its head, gave him an opportunity to show he had no personal ambition.

The news of peace arrived in the spring of 1783, and the army prepared to separate. His final address to the army was issued from headquarters, at Newburgh, the beginning of November, and on the 25th he entered New York City as the British evacuated it. On the 4th of December he was escorted to the harbor on his way to Annapolis to resign his command, after a touching farewell to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl streets, and the great chieftain did not disdain to drop a tear or press a kiss on the cheek of his friends. On his way he delivered to the proper officer at Philadelphia the account of his expenses during his services, neatly written out, and on the 23d restored his commission to Congress in a few remarks of great felicity, in which he commended "the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping."

Retiring to Mt. Vernon, which he reached the day before Christmas, where he hoped to spend the remainder of his days in peace. But his country had further need of him. At the treaty of peace he was fifty-one and had passed through two memorable wars—the war with France and the war with Great Britain, a double relief from foreign bondage and the establishment of political independence.

The new nation, like a youth freed from restraint, entered upon its career. The diverse interests of the new States soon proved to be in need of a central authority, and a better constitution, and it was the formation of this instrument by the convention over which Washington presided in 1787 that gave a stable government to the States and made us truly a nation.

The Philadelphia convention closed its labors on the 17th of September, 1787, after which the members adjourned to the city tavern, dined together, and took a cordial leave of each other.

The convention provided for submitting the new constitution to the States for approval, and though some of the States seemed dilatory in their action, it was formally ratified in a few months by a majority of them, the rest following within a year. The constitution providing for the choosing of electors, Congress passed an act designating the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the election, and the first Wednesday in February for the electors to make their choice of a man. The meeting of the government was to be in New York on the first Wednesday in March.

No other man was talked about for the Presidency but George Washington, and long before an official announcement could be made it was known that he was to be the first President of the United States. He accepted the trust with evident reluctance, as it took him away from the rural delights of Mt. Vernon, where for five years he had lived the life of a country gentleman. Washington at this time was fifty-

seven years old, and a fine specimen of physical manhood.

The slow mode of travel in those days caused a delay in the gathering of the representatives in New York, and it was not until the 30th of March the House was able to organize, and in the following week the Senate was ready for business. What a galaxy of eminent men were gathered together! In the Senate were John Langdon, Oliver Ellsworth, Richard Henry Lee, Charles Carroll and Ralph Izzard, while in the House were Eldridge Gerry, Roger Sherman, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Elias Bou-

LAFAYETTE STATUE, UNION SQUARE.

ERECTED 1876.

dinot, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, James Madison and Fisher Ames.

The Continental Congress had been setting in the old City Hall on Wall street, where now stands the U. S. Sub-Treasury. The building was nearly one hundred years old in 1789. In it had been held the sessions of the Provincial Assembly, the Admiralty Court, Supreme Court and Mayor's Court. It contained, also, the city prison. It was the centre of all the city's public business, and contained the public library, which furnished a lounging place for the *literati* of that day. A contribution of $32,000 by a few wealthy citizens had made it quite an imposing structure, and being named Federal Hall, it was placed at the disposal of Congress. The Senate Chamber was a room forty feet long, thirty wide and twenty high, with an arched ceiling. It was decorated with delicate pilasters having capitals, designed by Major L'Enfant, composed of foliage, in the midst of which appeared radiant stars. The ceiling was of light blue color, and the President's chair, being elevated about three feet above the floor, was covered by a rich canopy of crimson damask. The room in which the representatives met was slightly octagon in shape, was sixty-one feet long, fifty-eight feet wide and thirty-six feet high, with niches for statues, windows sixteen feet from the floor, between Ionic columns and pilasters. The chairs and curtains were of light blue damask, the ceiling of the same color, with a sun and thirteen stars in the centre. It had two galleries for friends of the members.

The first business of Congress was counting the electoral votes. Washington received sixty-nine—the whole number—for President, while John Adams, for Vice-President, had a bare majority. John Thompson, who had been perpetual secretary to the Continental Congress, was appointed to inform Washington of his election, and Sylvanus Bourne was appointed to convey to Mr. Adams information of his election as Vice-President. The messengers started next day, the former for Virginia and the latter for Massachusetts. On April 15th the two houses appointed a committee to make preparations for the reception of the President and Vice-President in New York.

Here appears one of the most beautiful characteristics of Washington—filial affection. He could not leave, even for the new and important duties he had been called upon to perform, without visiting Fredericksburg and take a parting farewell of his mother. Coming into her presence, he said:

"The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia and——" The proud but sorrowing lady here interrupted her son:

"You will see me no more," she said. "My great age warns me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust in God I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George; fulfil the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you. Go, my son, and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

Washington bowed his face to his mother's shoulder, placed her arm about his neck, and the two stood there for a time weeping together.

On April 16, 1789, Washington set out on his beautiful journey to New York. In his diary he writes:

"About 10 o'clock I bade adieu to Mt. Vernon, to private life, to domestic felicity, and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York with Mr. Thompson and Colonel Humphreys, with the best disposition to ren-

der service to my country in obedience to its call, but with less hope of answering its expectations."

Washington left Mt. Vernon on Thursday, April 16, on his journey of eight days to New York, there to take the oath of office. The time consumed was none too long to give the people of the towns through which he passed an opportunity to see him and express their admiration and gratitude for his noble qualities—qualities that had served them in the midst of perils—and whom they were now about to see rewarded by elevation to an office that, while bringing much care and responsibility,

On the morning of the 20th he was met at the Pennsylvania and Delaware State line by a troop of horsemen, headed by Thomas Mifflin, President of the State of Pennsylvania, and Richard Peters, Speaker of the Legislature. After giving him the proper military salutes, he was escorted into Chester, where the party breakfasted. After resting for two hours the journey was resumed, when Washington, finding that he could not escape the parade, sent his carriage to the rear and mounted on an elegant horse, and, accompanied by a large delegation of Philadelphia citizens, proceeded to Gray's Bridge on the Schuylkill.

NEW YORK HARBOR FROM CASTLE GARDEN.

would honor the country fully as much as the recipient. The demonstrations commenced on his reaching Baltimore, accompanied by Charles Thompson, the messenger sent by Congress to notify him of his election, and Colonel Humphreys, who had been his aid-de-camp during the war. It was on the afternoon of the 17th the town was reached, and as it was too late for a public dinner, a supper was given him. He left town at 5.30 o'clock, accompanied by a large body of citizens on horseback, but when seven miles had been passed Washington took leave of them in an affectionate manner.

The bridge had been decorated with evergreens, at each end was a large triumphal arch, in imitation of the ancient Roman, and as Washington passed over it under the arches, a lad, decorated with sprigs of laurel, let down upon his uncovered head a civic crown of laurel. Thus the great man passed through a line of 20,000 people who lined the highway between the bridge and the city. "Not all the pomp of majesty, not even imperial dignity itself, surrounded with its usual splendors, could equal this interesting scene," says a writer at the time.

The next day, Tuesday, 21st, Washington left Philadelphia, and in the afternoon

reached Trenton, near the historic spot where the Hessians were captured twelve years before, and over a road strewn with roses and full of historic memories, under a triumphal arch over the Assumpink Bridge, the bridge he had retreated over after the battle of Princeton. A motto over the arch was inscribed, "The Defender of the Mothers will be the Protector of the Daughters." Over the arch were the dates of his battles. Under the arch and on either side were mothers with their daughters dressed in purest white, and as the hero passed thirteen young girls, with garlands in their hair and baskets of flowers in their hands, sang an ode written for the occasion and strewed flowers in his path.

On reaching Elizabeth Point he was met by a committee appointed by Congress. This was on the morning of the 23d of April. A splendid barge, manned by thirteen master pilots, had been prepared for Washington and his party, and, accompanied by two other barges, soon crossed Newark Bay and approached New York. The bay was thronged with every manner of craft, decked in holiday costume, while a vast pageant of boats followed the presidential barge, and the air was full of singing and music of bands. Every ship except the Spanish man-of-war Galveston was gay with flags and banners, the nakedness of which caused much comment, when, as Washington's barge was passing, at a signal, every flag known to the world was flung to the breeze, while the halyards were manned by sailors. With the roaring of guns and fierce huzzas, the presidential party landed at the ferry stairs at the foot of Wall street, and, Washington, surrounded by many of his old comrades, was escorted to No. 3 Cherry street. The procession moved in the following order:

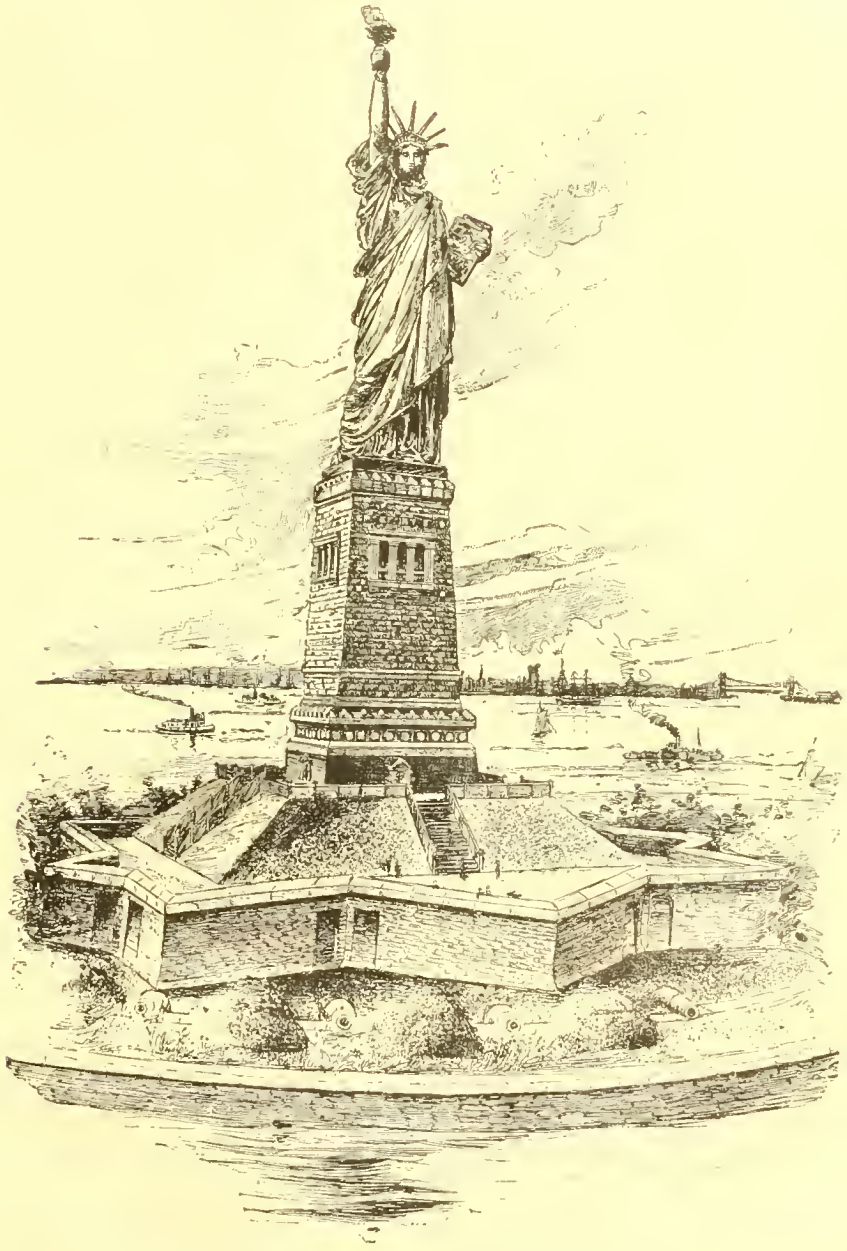
Colonel Morgan Lewis, accompanied by Majors Morton and Van Horne.
Troop of Dragoons, Captain Stakes.
German Grenadiers, Captain Scriba.
Band of Music.
Infantry of the Brigade, Captains Swartout and Stediford.
Grenadiers, Captain Harsin.
Regiment of Artillery, Captain Bauman.
Band of Music.
General Malcolm and Aid.
Officers of the Militia, two and two.
Committee of Congress.
The President; Governor Clinton.
President's Suite.
Mayor and Aldermen of New York.
The Reverend Clergy.
Their Excellencies the French and Spanish Embassadors, in Carriages.

A vast concourse of people followed the procession, while the streets were lined by a multitude of sightseers. Every house along the route was decorated with banners and flags, while the windows of every story were filled with fair women and brave men, and besides the waving of handkerchiefs, the air was full of flowers that fell like snowflakes upon his path. On reaching the house a reception was held, at which the officers and citizens called to pay their respects to him, after which Governor Clinton entertained him and his suite at dinner. The day ended with a display of fireworks.

John Adams had reached New York two days before, and had quietly taken the oath of office as Vice-President and assumed his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. In his opening address he said: "Where, in looking over the catalogue of the first magistrates of nations, whether called presidents, consuls, kings or princes, shall we find one whose commanding talents and virtues and overruling good fortune have so completely united all hearts and voices in his favor—engaging the esteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow-citizens with equal unanimity? * * * * Providence has indeed marked out the head of this nation with a hand so distinctly visible as to have been seen by all men and mistaken by none."

Richmond Hill House became the home of the Vice-President, from which Mrs. Adams wrote: "In natural beauty it might

vie with the most delicious spot I ever saw. It is a mile and a half from New York. The house stands upon an eminence; at an agreeable distance flows the noble Hudson. * * * * Upon my right hand beautifully variegated with grain and grass, to a great extent like Houston and Devonshire. Upon my left the city opens to view, intercepted here and there by a rising ground and an ancient oak. In



STATUE OF LIBERTY, NEW YORK HARBOR.

ERECTED 1886

front, beyond the Hudson, the Joursey shores present the exuberance of a rich, well-cultivated soil."

Such is the fairy picture of a spot in the city in the spring of 1789, now marked by the intersection of Charlton and Varick streets. What a transformation!

New York City had at this time about 30,000 inhabitants, it being included almost in a line drawn across the island through Chambers street, although some of the streets on the East River were partially occupied on farther up towards Grand street.

Six days elapsed between Washington's arrival and his inauguration, and were devoted to preparations for the imposing ceremonial. The city opened its doors in hospitality to guests from all parts of the Union. The crush was bewildering. Every public house was filled and private mansions overflowed. New York had never before housed and sheltered such a multitude. Everybody struggled for a glimpse of Washington. The aged declared themselves ready to die if they could once behold his face, while the young described him as looking more grand and noble than any human being they had ever seen.

A national salute ushered in the morning of April 30. At 9 o'clock the bells pealed from every steeple in the city, then paused, and presently, in slow, measured tones, summoned the people to the churches "to implore the blessing of Heaven on the nation and its chosen President—so universal was a religious sense of the importance of the occasion."

At the close of these services the military began the march from their respective quarters, and at noon were formed in Cherry street, opposite the presidential mansion, under the immediate direction of Colonel Morgan Lewis. The joint committee of arrangements appointed by Congress was as follows: From the Senate—Ralph Izard, Tristam Dalton and Richard Henry Lee. From the House—Egbert Benson, Charles Carroll and Fisher Ames.

The procession moved in the following order:

The Military.
The Sheriff of the City and County of New York.
The Committee of the Senate.
The President-elect.
The Committee of the House of Representatives.
Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Secretary John Jay, Secretary Henry Knox.
The Commissioners of the Treasury.
Distinguished Citizens.

They marched through Pearl and Broad streets to Wall. When in front of Federal Hall the troops formed in line upon each side of the way, through which Washington, having alighted from his chariot, walked in the midst of his illustrious attendants to the building and ascended to the Senate chamber, where Congress had just assembled. He was received at the door by the Vice-President and conducted to the chair of state. After formally introducing Washington to the august body, Adams addressed him with stately ceremony:

"Sir, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York."

"I am ready to proceed," was the grave reply.

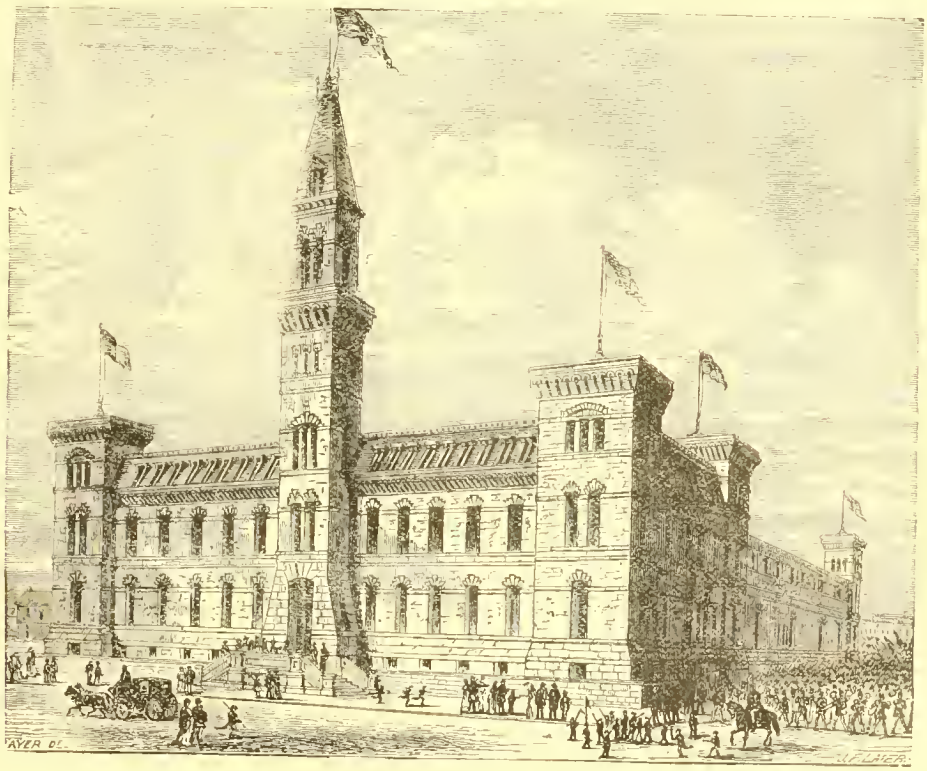
The Vice-President then conducted Washington to the balcony, accompanied by the Senators and other gentlemen of distinction. Broad and Wall streets were filled with a sea of upturned faces—the windows and housetops crowded with gaily dressed ladies, but a silence reigned as profound as if every living form which composed the vast assemblage was a statue carved in stone. Washington's fine figure appeared in the centre of the group of statesmen between the two pillars, his head uncovered and his powdered locks gathered and tied in the prevailing fashion of the

day. Opposite him stood the Chancellor in his robes, ready to administer the oath of office, and between them the Secretary of the Senate held an open bible upon a rich crimson cushion, upon which Washington rested his hand.

The Chancellor pronounced slowly and distinctly the words of the oath. The bible was raised, and as the President bowed to kiss the sacred volume he said

A flag was instantly run up on the cupola of Federal Hall. Silence was at an end. The bells of the city rang out a triumphant peal, while shouts and huzzas of the waiting multitude echoed and re-echoed through the streets, and answered by cannon from every direction upon both land and water, until it seemed the city would be jarred from its very foundations.

Washington selected his cabinet, which



ARMORY SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS, S. N. Y.

ERECTED 1879 FOURTH AND LEXINGTON AVENUES, 66TH AND 67TH STREETS.

audibly, "I swear," adding with fervor, his eyes closed that his whole soul might be absorbed in the supplication, "so help me God."

"It is done," said the Chancellor; then turning to the multitude, he waved his hand, crying with a loud voice:

"Long live George Washington, the President of the United States."

was composed as follows: Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; John Knox, Secretary of War; Samuel Osgood, Postmaster General; Edmund Randolph, Attorney General.

Mrs. Washington, who left Mt. Vernon on the 19th of April, three days after her husband, to join him in New York, rode in

her private carriage, accompanied by her grandchildren, Eleanor Custis and George Washington Park Custis, and attended by a small escort on horseback. Her journey, like her husband's, was a continued ovation. All the cities and large towns sent cavalcades of cavalry and citizens to meet her, processions defiled on either side of the way to allow her carriage to pass, cheers and acclamations greeted her approach, and the old and young, rich and poor, alike did her honor. Seven miles from Philadelphia she was met by a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen in carriages, and so conducted into the Quaker City with distinguished ceremonies, where she became the guest of Mrs. Robert Morris. Leaving the following Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Morris, for New York, they tarried at Trenton over night, and the next day journeyed as far as Liberty Hall, in Elizabeth, the home of Governor Livingston. The next morning, at 5 o'clock, President Washington entered his elegant barge, accompanied by John Jay, Robert Morris and other distinguished men, crossed the bay and reached Liberty Hall in time to breakfast with Mrs. Washington. When the presidential party returned to the city, the reception of Washington was repeated. The bay was alive with all kinds of craft, while the landing was made amid the huzzas of a throng of people.

Such is a record of the honors paid our first President, George Washington, and his estimable lady upon entering upon the new duties as Chief Magistrate of a nation of freemen. Upon looking back upon this event, so fraught with weal or woe to the young government, who shall say the choice of Washington was not guided by an almighty hand, for the turbulence of party spirit ran high during his administration, and no other hand could have guided the ship of state through to a successful demonstration of the ability of the people for self-government.

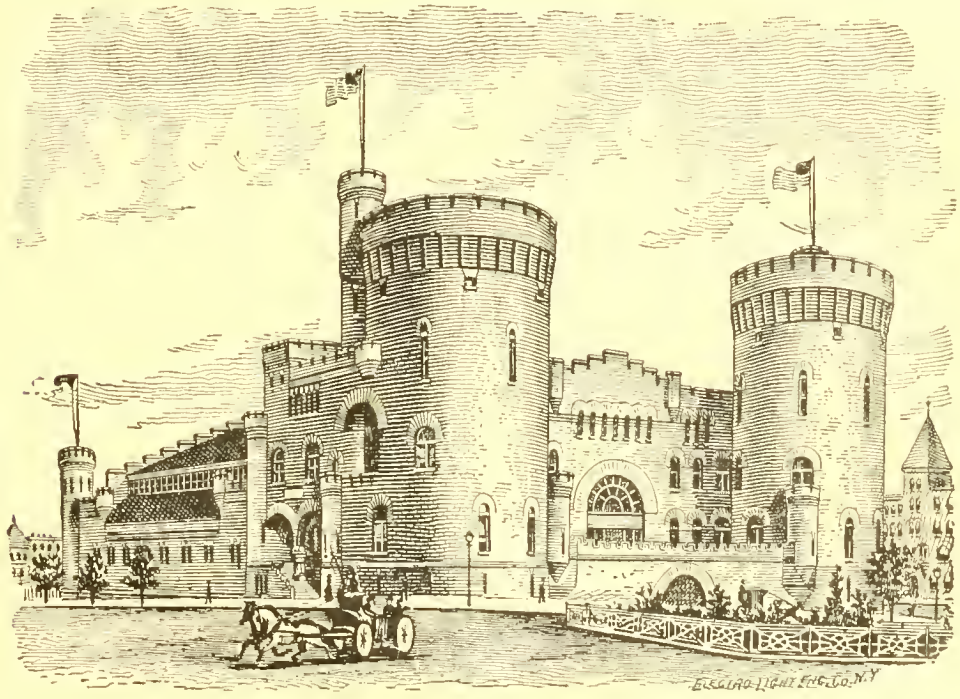
The perils that surrounded the new government were those connected with the finances, and had it not been for the forbearance of Washington, aided by the genius of Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, a secession of the northern States would have occurred. Hamilton, on the 2d of July, 1790, presented to the President a report of the condition of the treasury, with a scheme for maintaining the public credit. On January 8th Washington appeared before Congress in joint session to submit his message in person. The formalities attending it deserve a brief notice. It was the beginning of the second session of the first Congress. Washington drove in a coach drawn by four horses, preceded by Colonel Humphreys and Major Jackson in uniform on his two white horses, and followed by Messrs. Lear and Nelson in his chariot. In the rear followed the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War in carriages. At the outer door of the hall he was met by the door-keepers of the Senate and House and conducted to the door of the Senate chamber, passing from thence to the chair between the members of the Senate on the right and the House on the left. His attendants followed and took their stand behind the Senators; the whole rising as he entered. On their being seated he delivered his message. On concluding, he handed a copy to the President of the Senate and another to the Speaker of the House, after which, being seated for a few minutes, he retired, the members rising as before, and with a bow to each assembly, he returned to his house, attended as before.

On January 14th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Washington received at his house the two houses of Congress, who presented answers to his address, the address of the Senate being presented by the Vice-President, and that of the House by the Speaker. On the same day Hamilton appeared before Congress with his proposition oi fund-

ing the public debt. As to the foreign debt, his arguments, presented in a clear, forcible manner, carried great weight, but as he touched on the domestic debt, a storm of objections arose. He fearlessly declared he could see no difference between the creditors of the Union and those of the State. It was this assumption of the State debts, which were unequal in amount, that created all the antagonism, because much of the paper issued had passed out from original holders and been bought at a depreciated value by people who had no claim to be remunerated for losses to previous holders. Here a compact was entered in by Hamilton and Jefferson by which a vote was secured for the Assumption Bill and the seat of government removed to the Potomac.

On the 12th of August Congress adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in December, where the government was established until the buildings for the accommodation of Congress were ready at Washington.

Washington's farewell to New York was extremely touching. He wished to avoid all ceremony, but as the hour of his departure approached, on August 30th, Broadway filled with people, and Governor Clinton, Lieutenant Governor Van Cortlandt, with the principal officers of the State, Mayor Varick and the corporation of the city, accompanied by the clergy, Society of the Cincinnati and other distinguished citizens, appeared to do final honors. The President left his home at 10.30 and was escorted to the beautiful barge in which he had entered New York the year before. The crowd stood in tearful silence, while he, standing on the wharf, expressed in a few words his feelings for the courtesy and kindness of the citizens towards him during his residence among them. The instant he



EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY, N. G. S. N. Y.

1889. FOURTH AVENUE, 94TH AND 95TH STREETS.

stepped into the barge thirteen guns thundered from the battery. Standing upright in the boat as it shoved off, he waved his hat with the single word, "Farewell," followed by the prolonged shout of the multitude, that drowned even the echo of the guns.

Washington was fifty-eight years of age at this time, stood six feet three inches in his slippers, well proportioned, evenly developed and straight as an arrow. He had long, muscular arms and large hands. His wonderful figure, while kingly and grand, only served to show a character kindly, sweet, true and firm. Methodical in all his ways, never making a promise but to keep it, even in the most trivial things, he was exacting from others the same strict adherence to their word given to him.

Elected for the second time to the presidency, Washington passed the four years of his term amid the acrimonious quarrels of the two parties over the Jay treaty with England and our duty to our old ally, France, which was then in the throes of revolution. The excesses of the Jacobins in France found no sympathiser in Washington, but with the adoption of the treaty and recall of Genet, French Minister, with returning prosperity to the business of the country, public discussion was quieted.

As the time approached for the close of his term, he issued his celebrated farewell address, the sentiments of which have been the guiding principle of our government to this day, and has preserved us from all "entangling alliances" with foreign governments. Retiring to Mt. Vernon, he entered anew into those scenes of rural life and quiet so agreeable to his nature. A gentleman who was in Alexandria in the spring of 1799, thus describes Washington's last vote:

"The court house of Fairfax County was over the market house, and the entrance to it was up a flight of rickety stairs. I was standing immediately opposite, in front of Gadsby's tavern, when the father of his country drove up. The street and court yard were full, and I saw eight or ten good-looking men spring forward to support the stairs as he approached, lest they should fall in the General's ascent. I was immediately at his back and so entered the room. There were five or six candidates sitting on the bench, and as the General approached they arose in a body and bowed smilingly; and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General cast his eyes towards the registry of the polls, when the clerk said: "Well, General, how do you vote?" Looking at the candidates, he said: "Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not men," and turning to the recording table audibly pronounced his vote.

On the 12th of December following he took cold from exposure to a storm of rain and sleet, and on the 14th quietly breathed his spirit out. Universal mourning followed throughout the land, and even in foreign countries was his death received in sorrow. Lord Bridport, commanding a fleet of sixty ships of the line at Torbay, placed his flags at half mast, while Napoleon announced it to his army, ordering black crepe suspended from all standards and flags in the service for ten days.

In the public eulogies pronounced on his death, none were more expressive than that of Congressman Henry Lee, of Virginia, who delivered the oration before the Senate and House of Representatives, in which he described Washington as a man "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens."

We close this brief sketch of our hero by saying he devoted a long life to the welfare of his country, and that while true greatness commands respect, and the love of liberty remains on earth, the memory of Washington will be held in veneration.

NEW YORK CITY IN 1789.

IN the "Universal Register for the Year 1787," published by Mr. Hugh Gain, the city is described as one mile and a half in length and one mile broad, containing, before the fire on the 21st of September, 1776, about 4,200 houses and 30,000 inhabitants. This conflagration, which commenced in a small wooden building on the wharf near Whitehall slip, destroyed 493 buildings and extended on the east side from Mortkile (Barclay) street to Beaver street and East River, including old Trinity Church.

In 1783 the compact part of the city extended to Chambers street on the west side of Broadway and Catharine street on the East River. Fort George stood on the north end of the Battery, and barracks on the south end. There were also barracks in the upper end of the common (City Hall Park) on Chambers street. The prison and house of correction were in the park, the latter where the City Hall now stands. The "Fresh Water Pond" lay between hills in Centre street, now the site of the Tombs. It had an outlet to the East River at the foot of James street. The hospital was on Broadway, at Duane street, the corner stone of which was laid by Governor Tryon in 1773.

In 1790 the first official census of the city was taken, and it was found to contain 33,131 inhabitants. It had extended to Reade street on the west and to Grand, parallel with the Bowery, on the east. By 1830 it had crept up to Canal on the west and Eighth street on the east.

It seems to have surprised some of the eastern members of Congress on its first assembling to find the people were God fearing and as strict in Sabbath observances as any village or hamlet in Connecticut. Mrs. Washington elevated the plane of social observances, and her levees are spoken of as models of propriety. They were held on Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock, and modeled after English and French drawing rooms. Visitors entitled to the privilege by official station, social position or merit, came without special invitation. Full dress was required of all. But because of a rigid exclusion of the ill-bred and unrefined, she was dubbed an "aristocrat," and her receptions called "court like." But the dignity and formality of the President and his lady introduced a high tone, and cultured elegance, grace and good manners prevailed.

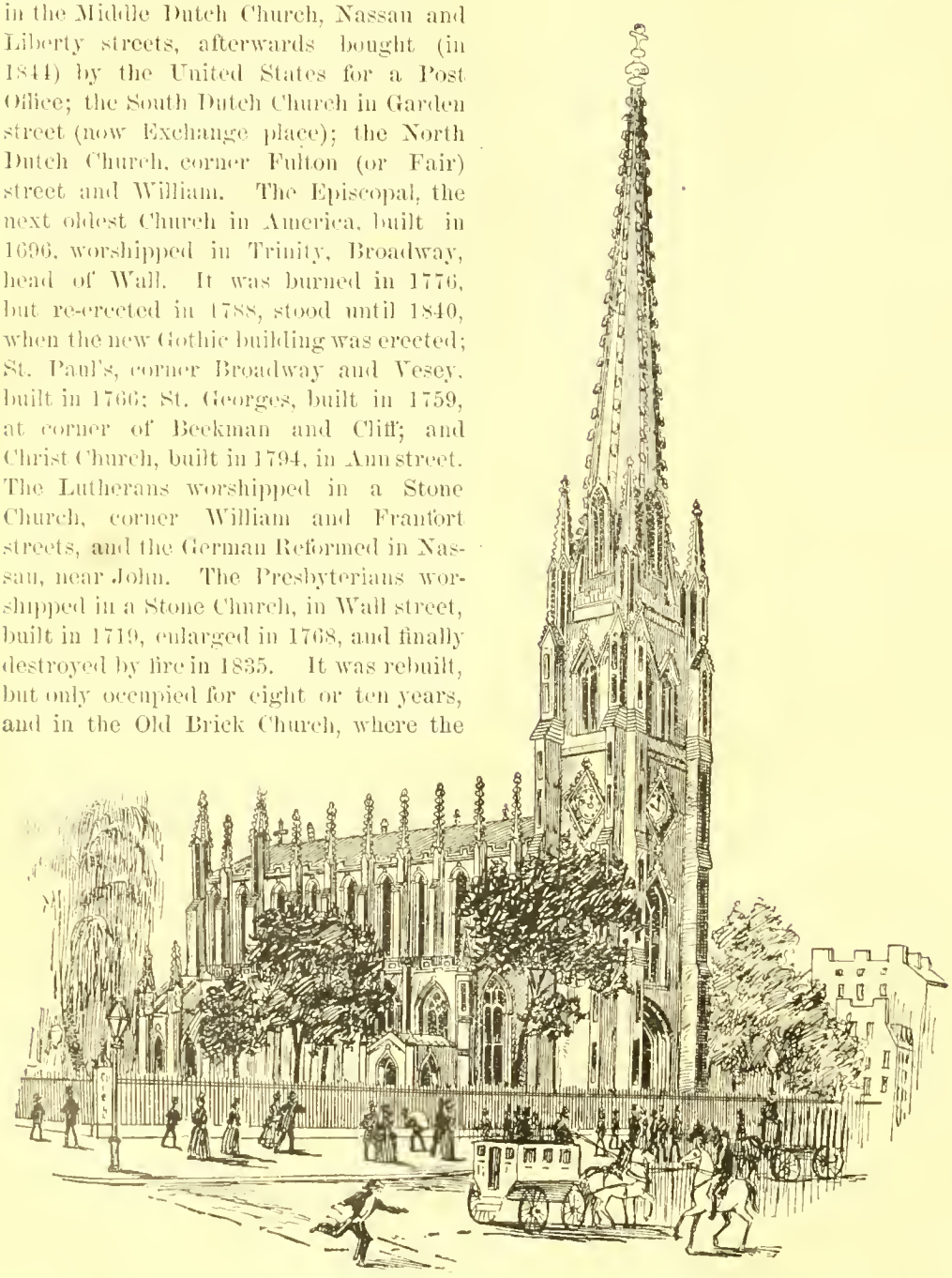
The amusement of the people was furnished by one small theatre in John street, where the President sometimes went for relaxation.

Washington's residence at No. 1 Cherry street proving too small for the proper accommodation of his family of nine (including his three secretaries), and being *too far out of town*, he removed on the first of February to the McComb Mansion, 39 Broadway, just below Trinity Church.

The old landmarks are fast disappearing, Fraunces' Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl streets, memorable as the scene of Washington's Farewell to his Officers, after the Revolution, and the Old Rhinelander Sugar House, corner Duane and Rose streets, used as a prison by the British, being the only reminders, except St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Fulton street, of a past century.

The churches were well attended by earnest worshippers. Their standing at this time may be briefly mentioned. The Re-

formed Dutch Church was the oldest organization in the city. They worshipped in the Middle Dutch Church, Nassau and Liberty streets, afterwards bought (in 1844) by the United States for a Post Office; the South Dutch Church in Garden street (now Exchange place); the North Dutch Church, corner Fulton (or Fair) street and William. The Episcopal, the next oldest Church in America, built in 1696, worshipped in Trinity, Broadway, head of Wall. It was burned in 1776, but re-erected in 1788, stood until 1840, when the new Gothic building was erected; St. Paul's, corner Broadway and Vesey, built in 1766; St. Georges, built in 1759, at corner of Beekman and Cliff; and Christ Church, built in 1794, in Ann street. The Lutherans worshipped in a Stone Church, corner William and Frankfort streets, and the German Reformed in Nassau, near John. The Presbyterians worshipped in a Stone Church, in Wall street, built in 1719, enlarged in 1768, and finally destroyed by fire in 1835. It was rebuilt, but only occupied for eight or ten years, and in the Old Brick Church, where the



TRINITY CHURCH.

ERECTED 1845.

Times office now stands, erected in 1767. The Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar street was built in 1758. The First Baptist Church was in Gold, near Fulton, built in 1760. The Methodist Church in John street was erected in 1768; the denomination had another church in Forsyth street, built in 1780, and a third in Duane, erected in 1795. The Friends worshipped in a church in Greene, near Liberty, and another in Pearl street. The Jews had a Synagogue in Mill street, built in 1730. The Moravians had a church in Fair (Fulton), near William, built in 1751. These were the oldest church edifices.

The city possessed one library, with rooms in Nassau near Liberty. The custom house was in the government house near Bowling Green, while the post office was kept in the house of the postmaster, Bauman, corner William and Garden.

There were three banks in operation at the close of last century, one the Bank of New York, organized 1784, chartered in 1791, Mathew Clarkson president, with a capital of $950,000, and the U. S. Bank, incorporated the same year, with a capital of $10,000,000, Cornelius Ray, president; the Manhattan Bank, incorporated in 1799, capital $2,050,000. The New York Marine Insurance was incorporated in 1798, and the Mutual Fire incorporated the same year. There were four markets: The old Fly Market, at foot of Maiden Lane; Bear, now Washington Market; Exchange Market, foot of Broad, and Oswego Market, Broadway and Maiden Lane. Two ferries carried people to Brooklyn, one from Fly Market slip, the other from Catharine slip; one to Paulus Hook (Jersey City); one to Elizabeth Point and another to Staten Island.

One institution, Columbia College, was a landmark for 103 years, on what is now Church street and Park place, until removed in 1857 to East Forty-ninth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. King's College, as it was called, received its charter on October 31, 1754, and the buildings were erected on grounds bounded by Park place, Murray and Church streets and College place. Grants from the crown and nobility placed it on a permanent footing, so that the instruction received by the pupils embraced everything the most renowned university can furnish. From the date of its founding it has been a powerful lever in molding the character of past generations.

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NAVAL PARADE AND REVIEW BY PRESIDENT HARRISON.

APRIL 29, 1889.

The naval vessels participating in the review will be as follows:

Chicago, carrying the flag of the Secretary of the Navy at the main.

Boston, carrying the flag of the Admiral of the Navy at the main.

Atlanta.

Yorktown.

Juniata.

Yantic.

The naval vessels will anchor off Ellis Island in the above order, the Chicago one or two lengths north of the island, the others to the southward of that ship, at 12 o'clock meridian of April 28, to be ready to participate in the ceremonies of the following day. Each vessel will be provided with howitzers for saluting.

At "colors" on the morning of April 29, the ships of the fleet will be dressed with rainbow arches with the national ensign at the mast-heads, except on the main or mizzen of flag ships; and a salute of 21 guns will be fired. When the President passes the fleet each vessel will man yards and fire a national salute. At sunset a national salute will also be fired by each ship and all flags hauled down.

The revenue cutters and yachts will be anchored in double columns, 100 yards apart, on April 28, to the southward of the naval vessels, and will dress ship on the 29th. Those which have guns will follow the motions of the naval fleet in firing salutes as the President passes the line. The river and Sound steamers will form in double column to the southward of the yachts 100 yards apart.

The procession of river and Sound steamers will consist of 300 vessels, more or less, formed in divisions of 13 steamers each. Each division will be in command of a Commodore appointed from the most experienced river or Sound Captains. Each division will form in two columns, 100 yards apart, and the flag boat, carrying a square red flag with the number of the division in white figures, three feet high, will lead.

These divisions will be formed in three grand divisions. The first will consist of divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, under the supervision of the Commodore of the first division; the second will consist of divisions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, under the supervision of the Commodore of the eighth division, and the third will consist of divisions 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, under the supervision of the Commodore of the sixteenth division. Each steamer not commanded by a Commodore will carry a blue flag forward with the number of the division in white.

The Commodore of each grand division will make signal by steam whistle to "get under way," "go ahead," "slow down," "prepare to anchor," "anchor," and such other signals as may be necessary. The commanding officer of every vessel taking part in the procession will be furnished with copies of the signals that are to be used from the steam whistles of the general programme and of orders.

Six Deputy Marshals will be appointed from the Captains of river or Sound steamers, each to proceed in a tug, in order to get the steamers first into divisions and then into line. The Deputy Marshals will confer with Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy, Marshal of the Day.

A naval tug, with a howitzer, will be stationed outside the Kill Von Kull, and will fire a gun when the Despatch is abreast Port Richmond as a signal to the fleet to prepare to get under way,

and as the Despatch joins the rear of the river and Sound steamers, she will fire two guns as a signal to the Chicago to steam ahead, all following in column. A tug provided with a signal pole and howitzer will be stationed half a mile south of Bedlow's Island to repeat the signal from the Despatch.

In running up North River, the naval vessels will form at half distances (one cable, 200 yards apart) in column, and will anchor at that formation at the same distance apart on reaching a boat anchored in the stream. The usual signal for anchoring will be made by the Chicago, and at the same time she will fire a gun. All vessels will come to anchor when the signal is hauled down. Distance will be carefully preserved, and the speed of the fleet will be six knots. Tugs will be employed to keep the river clear of vessels, and all vessels besides those mentioned in the programme must be removed by 9 o'clock A. M. on the 29th of April as high up as Fifty-ninth street.

The Despatch, dressed in national flags and signals, will be at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street, North River, at 7 A. M. of the 29th to receive the Committee on Navy. She will then steam to Elizabethport, N. J., where the committee, the Admiral of the navy, and the Major General commanding the army will receive the President and suite.

When the President has reviewed the naval display at anchor and has passed down the river to the foot of Wall street, where he is to land, the revenue cutters, yachts, river and Sound steamers will be at liberty to retire from the line, and the naval vessels will get under way and proceed to their regular anchorage before sunset, so as not to obstruct the river. No tows will be allowed in the bay or North River. All tows coming down the river will be required to haul in shore at Eighty-sixth street until after the naval display is concluded.

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, United States Navy, will act as Marshal of the day, and deputy marshals will carry out such orders to preserve this formation as he may give personally or through his aides.

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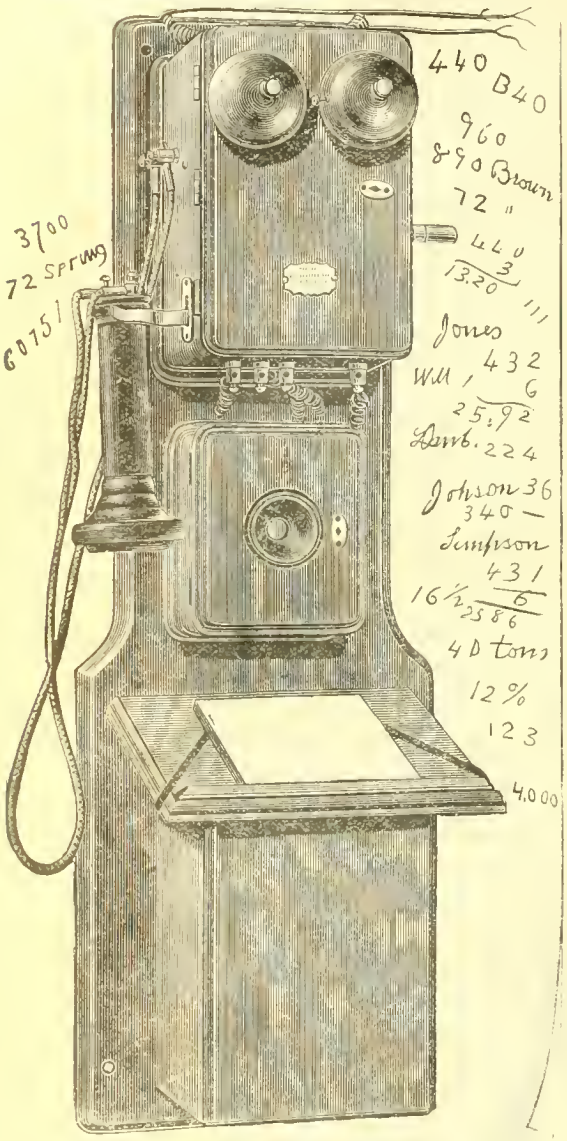
"A LONG FELT WANT." HERE I AM.

THE VERY LATEST NOVELTY.



Patent Applied For.

A homely old Chestnut, we admit; but it applies to this invention. If you want proof look at your wall where your Telephone is fastened, and see if our picture is not a truthful representation of not only yours, but thousands of others who find this useful instrument indispensable, and have been anxiously awaiting the coming of our little device which is to save so much time, not to mention the "CUSS" words, which is now the case where orders and messages of importance are taken down on the already full wall; or one tries to hold the receiver in one hand and make a memo of the message upon a pad resting on the extensive desk (?) without any device to keep it firm. "We have all been there," and know what our feelings are without being told.

We offer you, gentlemen, a well made pad, size 5x5 inches, 60 odd sheets of good paper, and a method of fastening firmly to desk of "Phone" which does not conflict with any of the rules of the "Phone" Company. Give it a trial and you will in five minutes use, say you will never be without it. Look at our prices. We do not want the "Earth." We offer you an article, patented for a special use, at such a price that it can with economy be used as an ordinary Pad. We do this on the principle of the "nimble sixpence," etc. Also look at this device as a medium for advertising your business by having your name and specialties printed upon each leaf of pad, and sending to your customers in place of calendar, card, or circular; of which latter every business man is flooded. You may depend that the pad will go on your customer's "Phone" to remain until every leaf has been used, and not in the waste basket or to the office boy's best girl, as is the fate of 99 per cent. of all cards, circulars, or calendars.

We will do this "ad" printing for you when ordered in lots of not less than 10,000, charging $30.00 per thousand. We want good live salesmen to sell these Pads, as side line, on liberal commission, in every State where the "Phone" is used. Call for terms.

PRICES—70 cents per doz. in packages of two dozen. To be had at all the leading Stationers throughout the United States and Canada. Liberal discount to the TRADE in lots of one to ten thousand. Address for prices, terms, etc.,

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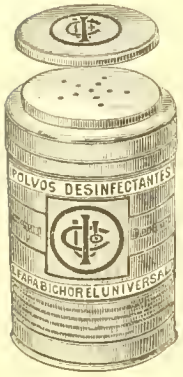
Facts to be Considered when Selecting a Disinfectant.



Do you wish to deodorize or disinfect? In other words, do you wish simply to cover up for the time being a foul odor or a nauseating exhalation of Fever-Breeding Germs? or do you wish to attack the Root and stop at once the formation of Noxious Gases and Germs of Disease! Are you aware that there is a wide difference between a simple deodorizer and a reliable disinfectant and antiseptic? If not, a careful perusal of this article will pay you in many ways.

What is a deodorizer? It is simply any substance which modifies or prevents the perception of odors by covering them with another kind of odor more pleasant to our sense of smell, or stronger. A deodorizer, therefore, is merely a superficial device similar to the sugar coating of a pill. Bromine, Chlorine, Carbolic Acid, Picrol, Creosote, Musk and all perfumery are some of the most familiar examples of this class. We would call attention to the fact that the majority of the so-called disinfectants on the market are nothing more or less than deodorizers—good enough as such. But, do we wish to remove the effect or the Cause? If the former, deodorize; if the latter, disinfect, using a Reliable Antiseptic, the action of which is not a covering up of one odor with another more pleasant, or a simple combination of a chemical character rendering a smell non-smelling, and still allowing the Poisonous Germs to form and freely circulate in the air we breathe and do their deadly work, as a simple disinfectant only succeeds in doing. An Antiseptic, pure and simple, is a substance which prevents the formation of Noxious Mal-Odorous Compounds or Gases.

It does not disinfect by forming compounds with noxious gases and unpleasant exhalations, but it prevents the new formation of such substances. It has been established of late that all odors arising from animal or vegetable substances, those of the breath as well as the most offensive odors of the Closet are produced by the activity of so-called low organism or Bacilli, and whatever kills them prevents the formation of odors. Furthermore, nine-tenths of all diseases, if not all, are caused by specific low organisms.

Among those which have been isolated by eminent scientists are Bacilli of Consumption, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Lock Jaw, Pneumonia, Cholera, Dysentery, Plague, Etc.

All the above Germs of Disease require moisture for their development and rapid increase. They are not killed by dryness, nor extreme age; they only lie dormant awaiting a favorable combination of circumstances to spring into active being and multiply with amazing rapidity, spreading Disease broadcast throughout the unfortunate section which is unprotected from their insidious inroads by some thoroughly Reliable Antiseptic which has stood the Test and been found efficacious under any and all circumstances.

The solution of this problem of escaping contagion is easily wrought out by the use of THE UNIVERSAL VERMIN AND DISINFECTING POWDER, which has been in successful use for the past fifteen years; we have in our office numerous letters attesting its great worth and wonderful powers of absolute protection from all surrounding contagious diseases for man or beast. We are at all times ready to mail copies of these letters upon application. To show the complex nature of our compound and its adaptability to its various uses we will simply state that over thirty elements are used in its manufacture, and out of three hundred varieties of clay, but One has proved suitable. The combination of antiseptics used are not alone destructive to germs of disease, but also to All Form of Vermin or Parasites, rendering this powder one of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public. To those interested we would advise a careful perusal of the very complete circular to be had by addressing

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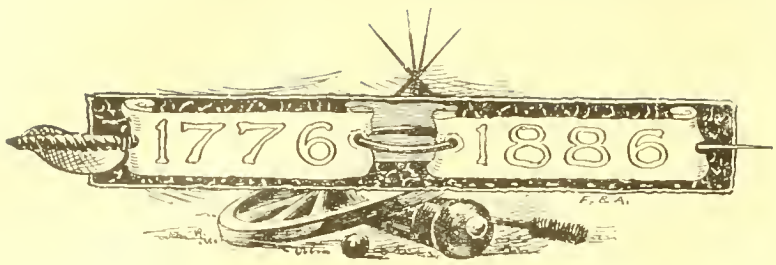

COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT

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THE BARTHOLDI STATUE of "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New York Harbor, presented by France to the United States, is the culminating history of a century of friendship, dating from the time the Marquis Lafayette and Baron DeKalb, with other French volunteers, left the shores of France against the government's wishes, to take part in our struggle for National Independence. The friendship of Washington for Lafayette, the closing victory of the Revolution in the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, by the aid of a French fleet and French soldiers under Count de Rochambeau, the visit of Lafayette to this country in 1824, with that of many of his distinguished countrymen since then, the struggle of the French nation after a like freedom from monarchical control, has developed, if possible, a more sympathetic feeling between the two peoples.

The statue is constructed of copper sheets 3-16 of an inch thick. The forefinger measures eight feet in length and five feet in circumference at the second joint. The nail measures fourteen inches in length and ten in breadth. The head is fourteen feet high. The eye is twenty-eight inches in width. The nose three feet nine inches long. The total weight of this stupendous figure is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 pounds are copper, the remainder being wrought iron.

This Colossus of modern art stands, in its imposing majesty, higher than the enormous towers of the great Brooklyn Bridge, and the steeple of Trinity Church. The total cost of the statue, pedestal and foundation being nearly one million dollars.

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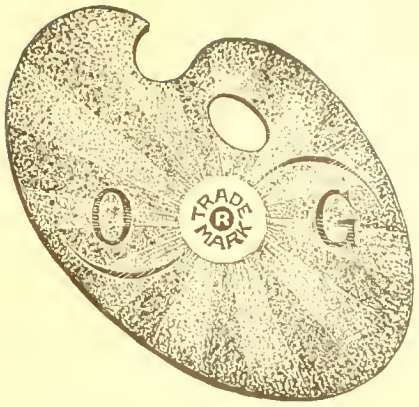

THIS LEGEND.

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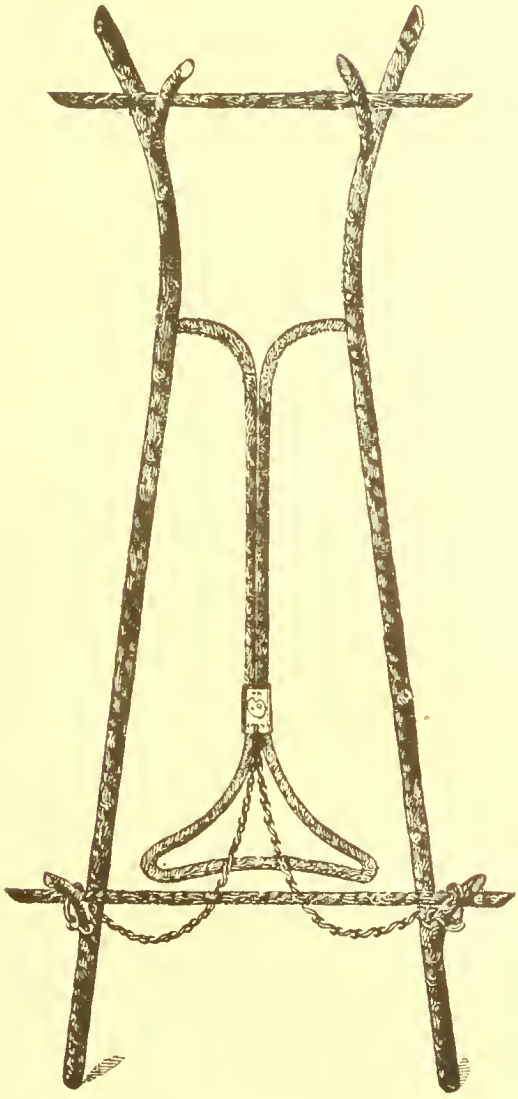

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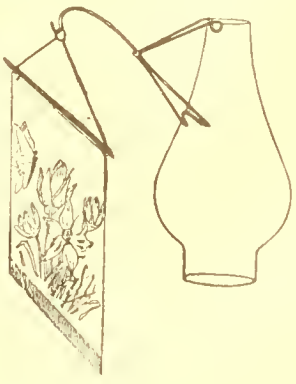

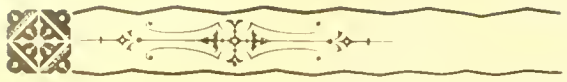

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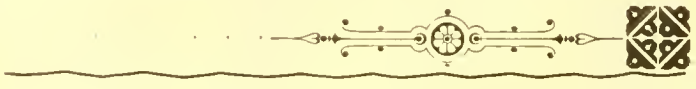

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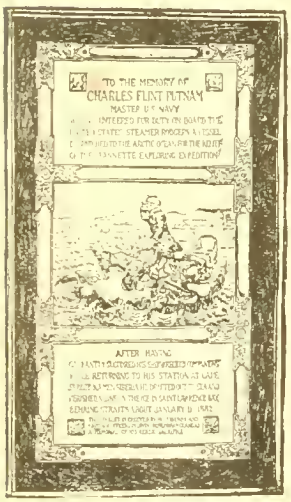

"PUTNAM" MEMORIAL,
CHAPEL OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

WITHIN RECENT YEARS THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MEMORIAL TABLETS ERECTED IN THIS COUNTRY—IN CHURCHES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, ARMORIES, HOSPITALS, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, ETC., WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN DESIRED TO PERPETUATE THE RECORD OF PERSONAL CHARACTER, INDIVIDUAL BENEFICENCE, OR HISTORICAL RECORDS.

IN EXPLANATION OF THIS, IT IS WELL TO NOTE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A MURAL TABLET, NAMELY—RICHNESS OF APPEARANCE, DURABILITY, THE ARTISTIC EFFECTS OF WHICH THE MATERIALS USED ARE CAPABLE, THE COMPARATIVELY MODERATE COST OF THIS FORM OF MEMORIAL, AND THE ECONOMY OF SPACE NECESSARY.

PARTLY BECAUSE OF THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE AS ART WORKERS IN METAL, STONE AND WOOD, AND MORE PARTICULARLY BECAUSE THEY PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF ARTISTIC AND APPROPRIATE DESIGNS, THE MESSRS. LAMB HAVE EXECUTED TO ORDER SEVERAL HUNDRED MURAL TABLETS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

—FOR THE—

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

APRIL 29 and 30, and MAY 1, 1889.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

I. Formal opening of the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Relics in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, at 8.30 P. M. The Loan Exhibition will be open to the public on Thursday, April 18, and remain open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., day and evening, until Wednesday, May 8. Admission fee, 50 cents.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

II. The Naval Parade will take place in New York Harbor from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Governors, Commissioners of States and other guests, with ladies invited by the Committee on States and the members of the General Committee, will embark at 9.30 A. M. on the steamer Erastus Wiman, at ferry slip foot of West Twenty-third street, New York City, to receive the President and to meet the President's steamer off Elizabethport. Admittance by special blue ticket.

On the arrival of President Harrison and the Cabinet officers and other officials of distinction at Elizabethport at 11 o'clock Monday morning, the party will at once embark for New York City. The President and immediate suite will be received by Committee on Navy, and under their direction will embark on the President's steamer provided by that committee.

The steamer Sirius, under the management of the Committee on Navy, will receive at Elizabethport other guests and official personages of the presidential party who cannot be received on the President's steamer. Admission to steamer Sirius will be by red ticket. The line of United States ships of war, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the Upper Bay under Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., as Chief Marshal, and will be reviewed by the President.

On the arrival of the presidential party in the East River, opposite Wall street, a barge manned by a crew of shipmasters from the Marine Society of the Port of New York, with Captain Ambrose Snow, President of that Society, as coxswain, will row the President ashore. The crew of the barge that rowed President Washington from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall street were members of the same society. At the desire of the Marine Society, which still has the flag carried when Washington landed at Wall street in April, 1789, the barge which will convey the presidential party from the Dispatch to the ferry house will be manned by former shipmasters of that society—Captain G. D. S. Trask, Captain James Parker, Captain Duer, Captain Albert Spencer, Captain George A. Dearborn, Captain Benjamin F. March, Captain Stephen Whitman, Captain Samuel Y. Fairchild, Captain Richard Luce, Captain George L. Norton, Captain William Urquhart, Captain William A. Ellis, with Captain Ambrose Snow, the veteran president of that society and of the Board of Trade and Transportation, as coxswain. The steamers Erastus Wiman and Sirius, prior to the debarkation of the President, will land at Pier

16, Wall street, the guests for the reception at the Equitable Building, and proceed with the remaining passengers to West Twenty-third Street Ferry and West Twenty-second street.

WELCOMED TO THE CITY.

III. On arriving at the foot of Wall street the President of the United States will be received by the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city of New York, Hamilton Fish, President of the Committee, and William G. Hamilton, Chairman of Committee on States.

The President and other guests will next be escorted to the Equitable Building, where a reception and collation will be tendered them ' the Committee on States.

The procession will be formed as follows :

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Floyd Clarkson, Marshal.

Band Fifth Regiment United States Artillery.

Three Foot Batteries Fifth Regiment U. S. Artillery.

New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Commanders of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Counties of New York and Kings.

Cappa's Band.

Uniformed Battalion of Veterans Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel H. E. Tremain.

Uniformed Veteran Militia Associations of New York and Brooklyn.

Band of the General Service, U. S. Army.

Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The General Committee on the Centennial Celebration.

The President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city of New York and Hamilton Fish, President of the Committee, flanked by the barge crew from the Marine Society of the Port of New York.

The Vice-President of the United States and Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy of the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General and Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and Judges of other Federal Courts.

The Governors of States, taking precedence in the order of admission of their States into the Union.

The official representation of the Senate of the United States.

The official representation of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Governors of Territories and President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, taking precedence in the order of establishment of their Territorial governments.

The Admiral of the Navy, General Sherman, the Major General commanding the Army, and officers of the Army and Navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress.

The official representation of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

The Presiding Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and Judges of other courts of record within the city of New York.

The Legislature of the State of New York.

Officers of the State of New York.

Judges and Justices of other courts in the city of New York.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of New York.

Heads of departments of the city of New York.

Mayor of the city of Brooklyn.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn.

The Foreign Consuls of New York and officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Invited guests, without special order of precedence.

The distance from the landing at the foot of Wall street to the Equitable Building being but

a few blocks, the procession will proceed on foot from the landing at Wall street to the Equitable Building, carriages being only provided for the President and his immediate party. At the reception in the Equitable Building the President, with his Cabinet, the Governors of the States, the Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the city of New York will have presented to them the guests, who will pass and bow to the President and party without shaking hands (as was the custom at the reception of Washington in 1789). The reception will last from 2 to 3.30 o'clock. Admission only by buff ticket.

IV. From 4 to 5.30 o'clock a public reception will be given to the President of the United States in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, the President, the Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the city of New York proceeding under military escort.

At the steps of the City Hall a representation of girls from the public schools will assemble and welcome the President of the United States.

THAT MUCH-TALKED-OF BALL.

V. In the evening at 9 o'clock the Centennial Ball will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House. The following is the programme:

The Mayor of the city of New York, as host and as Chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, to arrive at the Metropolitan Opera House at 10.15 P. M., and at 10.30 to receive the President of the United States and other distinguished guests.

The President to be brought to the ball by the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, accompanied by the Governor of the State of New York and Mrs. Harrison, the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Jones.

The manager of the ball to meet the President at his carriage and conduct him into the building, where the formal reception by the Mayor will take place.

After the reception the guests above named will be conducted to the floor in the following order, escorted by a guard of honor:

The Mayor. The President. The Governor.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Harrison.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Morton.

The President of the General Committee and Mrs. Jones.

In front of the President's box the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment will present to the President the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the members of the Committee on Entertainment and the Committee on Plan and Scope.

After the presentation the opening quadrille will be formed by the manager of the ball.

At midnight the President and party will be escorted in the above order to the supper room, which order will be observed on returning. The serving of wine will cease at 1 o'clock A. M., in compliance with the law.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

VI. Services of thanksgiving, pursuant to the proclamation of the President, will be held in churches in New York and throughout the country at 9 A. M., being the hour at which religious services were held in New York City on April 30, 1789.

VII. A special service of thanksgiving will be held in St. Paul's Chapel at 9 o'clock, which the President and other distinguished guests will attend. This service will be conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., L.L. D., Bishop of New York, as the service on the day of Washington's inauguration in 1789 was conducted by the Bishop of New York, the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost. Admission only by lavender ticket.

The Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church will meet the President at the Vesey street gate and escort him to the west porch of the chapel, where he will be received by the rector and the full vestry. The President will then be escorted to the Washington pew, and on his withdrawal from the chapel the vestry will escort him to the west porch, where he will be received by the Committee on Literary Exercises at the Vesey street gate.

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The services at St. Paul's Chapel will be as follows:

1. Processional Hymn.
2. Our Father, &c.
3. Psalm lxxxv.
4. First Lesson, Eccles. xliv.
5 Te Deum.
6. Second Lesson, St. John viii.
7. Benedicite.
8. Creed and Prayers.
9. Address by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.
10. Recessional Hymn.

VIII. At the close of the religious services at 9.45 A. M., the President and party will proceed to the Sub-Treasury Building, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, the scene of the inauguration ceremony on April 30, 1789, where the literary exercises will take place. These exercises will begin at 10 A. M., and will consist of an invocation by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., L.L. D.; a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier; an oration by Chauncey Mitchell Depew, L.L. D.; an address by the President of the United States, and the benediction by the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

THE BIG PARADE.

IX. At the conclusion of the literary exercises the President and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the United States, will be driven to the reviewing stand at Madison Square to review the parade. Other guests will be carried to the reviewing stands by a special train on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, which will start at Hanover Square and run to the Twenty-third street station.

X. While the literary exercises are taking place the military will move from the head of Wall street and Broadway. The column, under Major General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., as Chief Marshal, will be composed of the cadets from the Military Academy of West Point, the naval cadets from Annapolis, the troops of the regular army and navy, and the National Guard of each State in the order in which the States ratified the Constitution or were admitted to the Union. These will be followed by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The order of the States in procession is as follows: The infantry and artillery brigades of the regular army, the marines and sailors of the navy, and the corps of cadets from the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis will occupy the right of line. To these will succeed:

Delaware.—Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs; Brig. Gen. Richard R. Kenney, Adjutant General.

Pennsylvania.—Gov. James A. Beaver; Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Adjutant General.

New Jersey.—Gov. Robert S. Green; Brig. Brevet Major Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjutant General.

Georgia.—Gov. John B. Gordon; Col. John McIntosh Kell, Adjutant General.

Connecticut.—Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley; Brig. Gen. Lucius H. Barbour, Adjutant General.

Massachusetts.—Gov. Oliver Ames; Major Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General.

Maryland.—Gov. Elihu E. Jackson; Major Gen. James Howard, Adjutant General.

South Carolina.—Gov. John P. Richardson; Brig. Gen. M. L. Bonham, Adjutant General.

New Hamphire.—Gov. Charles H. Sawyer; Major Gen. Augustus T. Ayling, Adjutant General.

Virginia. Gov. Fitzhugh Lee; Brig. Gen. James McDonald, Adjutant General.

New York.—Gov. David B. Hill; Major Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant General.

North Carolina.—Gov. Daniel G. Fowle; Brig. Gen. Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General.

Rhode Island.—Gov. Royal C. Taft; Brig. Gen. Elisha Dyer, Adjutant General.

Vermont.—Gov. William P. Dillingham; Brig. Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant.

Kentucky.—Gov. Simon B. Buckner; Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Hill, Adjutant General.

Tennessee.—Gov. Robert L. Taylor.

Ohio.—Gov. Joseph B. Foraker; Major Gen. Henry A. Axline, Adjutant General.

Louisiana.—Gov. Francis P. Nicholls.

Indiana.—Gov. Alvin P. Hovey.

Mississippi.—Gov. Robert Lowrey; Brig. Gen. William Henry, Adjutant General.

Illinois.—Gov. Joseph W. Fifer.

Alabama.—Gov. Thomas Seay; Col. A B. Garland, Jr., Adjutant General.

Maine.—Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh; Brig. Gen. Henry M. Sprague, Adjutant General.

Missouri.—Governor David R. Francis.

Arkansas.—Gov. James P. Eagle.

Michigan.—Gov. Cyrus C. Luce; Brig. Gen. Daniel B. Ainger, Adjutant General.

Florida.—Gov. Francis P. Fleming; Major Gen. D. Lang, Adjutant General.

Texas.—Gov. Lawrence S. Ross; Brig. Gen. W. H. King, Adjutant General.

Iowa.—Gov. William Larrabee; Major Gen. William Alexander, Adjutant General.

Colorado.—Gov. Job A. Cooper.

Wisconsin.—Gov. William D. Hoard.

California.—Gov. Robert W. Waterman; Brig. Gen. Richard H. Orton, Adjutant General.

Minnesota.—Gov. William R. Merriam.

Oregon.—Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer; Col. J. C. Shafner, Adjutant General.

Kansas.—Gov Lyman U. Humphrey.

West Virginia.—Gov. E. Willis Wilson.

Nebraska.—Gov. John M. Thayer; Brig. Gen. A. V. Cole, Adjutant General.

Nevada.—Gov. Christopher C. Stephenson; Brig. Gen. H. C. Davis, Adjutant General.

The aggregate of officers and men to be reviewed by the President of the United States on Tuesday, April 30, will be 50,000 in round numbers.

The Militia of New York and Brooklyn will form the most important part of the parade.

In accordance with the orders of Gov. Hill, the National Guard of this State will move as follows in the Centennial parade: Gov. David B. Hill and Staff; Troop A, First Brigade, Capt. Roe; First Brigade, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, New York; First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel; Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson: Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark; Eighth Regiment Col. Geo. D. Scott; Ninth Regiment, Col. Wm. Seward, Jr.; Twelfth Regiment, Col. W. Barber; Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh; Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Fred Kopper.

Second Brigade, Gen. James McLeer, Brooklyn; Third Battery, Capt. H. B. Rasquin; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. David E. Austen; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. H. W. Michel; Twenty-third Regiment, Col. J. N. Partridge: Thirty-second Regiment, Col. L. Finkelmeier; Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Ed L. Gaylor; Seventeenth Separate Company, Flushing, Capt. Thos. Miller, Jr.

Third Brigade, Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Albany; Sixth Battery, Capt. L. L. Olmsted; Tenth Batalion, Lieut. Col. W. E. Fitch.

First Provisional Regiment, Lieut. Col. Harding, Thirteenth.

4th Sep. Co., Yonkers, Capt. J. I. Pruyn.

5th Sep. Co., Newburg. Capt. J. T. Chase.

10th Sep. Co., Newburg, Lieut. W. J. Whited.

11th Sep. Co., Mount Vernon, Capt. I. N. Pressey.

14th Sep. Co., Kingston, Lieut. J. G. Van Etten.

15th Sep. Co., Poughkeepsie, Capt. Bert Myers.

16th Sep. Co., Catskill, Capt. A. M. Murphy.

19th Sep. Co., Ponghkeepsie, Capt. W. Haubennestel.

23d Sep. Co., Hudson, Lieut. R. Reynolds.

24th Sep. Co., Middleton, Capt. C. B. Wood.

Second Provisional Regiment, Col. Alex. B. Bacon.

3d Sep. Co., Oneonta, Capt. Walter Scott.

6th Sep. Co., Troy, Capt. Jas. W. Cusack.

7th Sep. Co., Cohoes, Capt. P. G. Tymerson.

9th Sep. Co., Whitehall, Lieut. T. A. Patterson.

12th Sep. Co., Troy, Capt. J. Egolf.

18th Sep. Co., Glens Falls, Capt. Jas. S. Garrett.

21st Sep. Co., Troy, Capt. Samuel Foster.

22d Sep. Co., Saratoga, Capt. R. C. McEwen.

27th Sep. Co., Malone, Lieut. G. W. Crooks.

32d Sep. Co., Hooslck Falls, Capt. C. W. Eddy.

Third Provisional Regiment, Lieut. Col. J. A. Dennison, Seventy-first:

20th Sep. Co., Binghamton, Capt. H. C. Rogers.
28th Sep. Co., Utica, Capt. T. H. Remmar.
31st Sep Co., Mohawk, Capt. A. I. Budlong.
33d Sep. Co., Walton, Capt. M. W. Marvin.
35th Sep. Co., Ogdensburg, Capt. H. Holland.
36th Sep. Co., Schenectady, Capt. A. A. Yates.
37th Sep. Co., Schenectady, Capt. G. W. Marlette.
39th Sep. Co., Watertown, Capt. J. R. Miller.
44th Sep. Co., Utica, Capt. D. T. Evarts.
46th Sep. Co., —— ——

Fourth Brigade, Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Buffalo; Fifth Battery, Capt. Michael Auer.

Sixty-fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. John E. Robie.
3th Sep. Co., Jamestown, Capt. Henry Smith.
43d Sep. Co., Olean, Capt. C. G. Thyng.

Seventy-fourth Regiment, Col. U. S. Johnson.
1st Sep. Co., Penn Yan, Capt. A. Gridley.
34th Sep. Co., Geneva., Capt. William Wilson.
42d Sep. Co., Niagara Falls, Capt. C B. Gaskill.

Fourth Provisional Regiment, Col. Sam L. Welch, Sixty-fifth.
2d Sep. Co , Auburn, Capt. W. M. Kirby.
8th Sep. Co., Rochester, Capt. H. B. Henderson.
26th Sep Co., Elmira, Lieut. F. B. Parke.
29th Sep. Co., Oswego, Capt. H. H. Herron.
30th Sep. Co., Elmira, Capt. R. Morse.
38th Sep. Co., Oswego, Capt. F. M. Stearns.
40th Sep. Co., Syracuse, Capt. T. M. Barber.
41st Sep. Co , Syracuse, Capt. W. B. Randall.
45th Sep. Co., —— ——

XI. The route of the procession will be up Broadway to Waverley place, through Waverley place to Fifth avenue, thence up Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street. The reviewing stand will be on the east side of Fifth avenue on Madison square, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street.

The other stands will be as follows:

1. On the west side of Fifth avenue from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth street.

2. On the west side of Fifth avenue from Fortieth to Forty-second street.

3. On the north side of Washington square.

4. On the east side of Broadway at the City Hall Park.

XII. The Centennial Banquet will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House at 6.30 P. M.

XIII. At 8 P. M. there will be at the reviewing stand, Madison Square, a free open-air concert of vocal and instrumental music under the auspices of the German-Americans of New York.

XIV. During the evening there will be a general illumination of the city and display of fireworks in the following localities:

Tompkins Square, Canal Street Park, Washington Square, Union Square, Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, Mount Morris Park, East River Park (Eightieth street), Washington Heights and places in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

XV. The Industrial and Civic Parade, under command of Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, late U. S. Volunteers, Chief Marshal, will take place. The line of march will be from Fifty-seventh street down Fifth avenue to Waverley place, up Waverley place to Broadway and down Broadway to Canal street.

THE CIVIC PARADE.

The third and last day of the Centennial Celebration, May 1, will be devoted to the civic parade, which promises to eclipse anything of its character that New York has ever beheld. The central feature will be the floats demonstrating the progress of commerce and trade since the Declaration of Independence was penned.

The parade will embrace the representatives of the various trades, the firemen, and the various foreign societies, the Catholics, the Odd Fellows, the Free Masons, and scores of other bodies. Among the organizations that will be in line are:

ORGANIZATIONS IN LINE.

The Association of Exempt Firemen, J. F. Wenman, New York; Volunteer Firemen's Association, William Thomas, Long Island; Veteran Firemen's Association, J. F. Wenman, New York; Veteran Volunteer Firemen, J. P. Rorke, Brooklyn; Volunteer Firemen's Association, J.

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The Caledonians will appear in Highland costumes. The Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Free Masons will parade in their regalia. The Knights Templar will appear in their brilliant uniforms.

THE GERMANS IN THE PARADE.

The German section of the parade will be composed of three parts: First, marching societies, with bands and banners; second, industries, on floats; and, third, singing and musical societies. The most attractive part will be the second, which is to be shown in five subdivisions.

Subdivision A will treat of the history of German immigration, and will be shown in elght tableaux: First, German immigration one hundred years ago; second, German immigrants going to the West; third, pioneers of agriculture; fourth, herrenhuter; fifth, German heroes of the American Revolution; sixth, immigrants of 1830 and 1848; seventh, Germans in the civil war; and, eighth, immigrants of to-day.

Subdivision B—First tableau, Printing and presswork one hundred years ago; second, floral display; third. wine culture; fourth, group of Bacchus; fifth, group of Gambrinus, and, sixth, the different trades.

Subdivision C—First tableau, kindergarten; second, Christmas; third, singing societies; fourth, schuetzen corp; fifth volksfest societies; and, sixth, carnival societies.

Subdivision D — First tableau, technical achievements; second, Science, with an immense bust of Alexander Humboldt; third, arts; forth, church and concert music; fifth, volkshead; sixth, opera music; and, seventh, Wagnerian music.

Subdivision E will be a grand representation of Columbia and Germania surrounded by Germans of every tribe of ancient Germany.

Some of the floats on which the tableaux will be represented will be over twenty-two feet high, notably the ship that is to represent the German immigrants coming to this country.

HOLLANDERS TO TAKE PART.

The New York Hollanders will be arrayed as their forefathers were a century ago. Many Hollanders who are factory owners and employ many workingmen have promised to secure the hearty co-operation of every man in their employment. Thus it is probable that several trade banners will be displayed, which will aptly demonstrate the interest of Hollanders in the industries of this country.

Over 450 Irish Catholic societies, with a membership of 25,000 to 35,000, will take part in the parade. The movement has the approval of Archbishop Corrigan. German Catholics to the number of 15,000 have already arranged to participate.

THE OLD-TIME FIREMEN.

The veterans of the old Volunteer Fire Department expect to make a grand appearance in the civic parade. All the old "boys" now living who used to run "wid der masheen" in the earlier days of this century will man many of the old-time engines and hose carts formerly used by them. The Association of Exempt Firemen, led by J. F. Wenman will make an imposing display. So will the Veteran Firemen's Association. Among other organizations will be the U. S. Grant Hose Company, old Protective Engine Company, Veteran Firemen's Sons, and the Volunteer Firemen's Association, all of this city,

To these will be added the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Long Island, Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Brooklyn, Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, Tiger Hose Company of Long Island, Port Richmond Fire Engine Company, Coney Island Fire Department and Hope Engine Company of Jersey City.

Firemen from other points will also be present. Representatives, with their apparatus, will be in line from Albany, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Rochester, Buffalo, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Haven and Boston.

A battalion of the paid Fire Department will bring up the rear of the firemen's division in the parade.

Among the veterans will be old ex-Chief Harry Howard and George Robertson. The latter resides in Worcester, Mass., and is the oldest living New York volunteer fireman. He was born May 1, 1799, and when quite a young man ran with Engine No. 16. His mother and father attended the inauguration ball given in honor of Washington.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Close of the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Relics in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Officers of the Army and Navy and persons occupying official positions are requested to appear in full uniform.

CORRECT LINE OF MARCH.

The route of the procession will be up Broadway to Waverly Place, through Waverly Place to 14th Street, to Union Square, to 17th Street, to Fifth Avenue, thence up Fifth Avenue to 57th Street. The Reviewing Stand will be on the East side of Fifth Avenue on Madison Square, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street.

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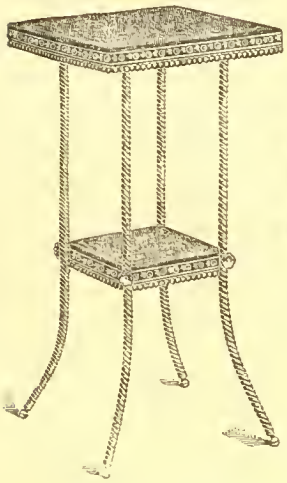

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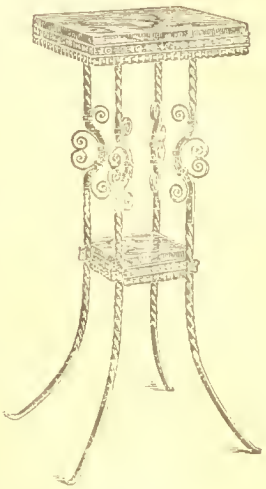

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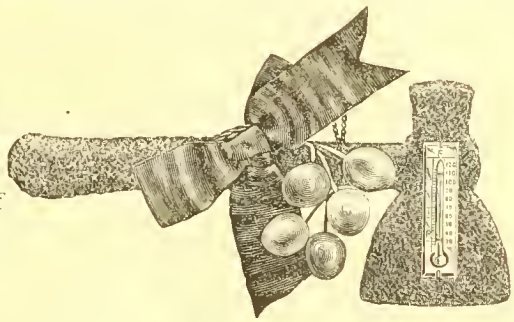

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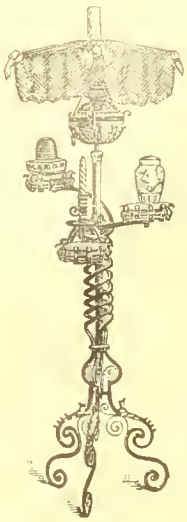

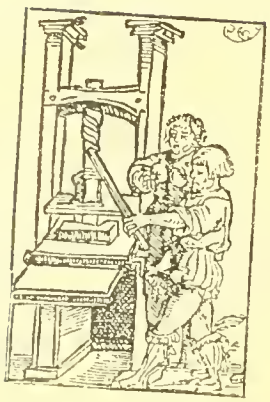

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